

HANDBOOK OF THE HALL OF FAME

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

University Heights, New York City



Every American is a Shareholder in the Hall of Fame

THIRTEENTH EDITION

Published by
THE HALL OF FAME

October, 1951

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SOUTH ENTRANCE TO THE HALL OF FAME

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The Story of the Hall of Fame

THE HALL OF FAME FOR GREAT AMERICANS, on the campus of New York University on University Heights, overlooking the palisades and the Hudson and Harlem River Valleys, was originated by Dr. Henry M. MacCracken, one of the former Chancellors of New York University, and was made possible by the generosity of Mrs. Finley J. Shepard [Helen Gould.] It is one of the last examples of the architecture of Stanford White of McKim, Mead and White.

The open air Colonnade, ten feet, three inches wide and 630 feet long, and the massive substructure which constitute the Hall of Fame and the Museum of the Hall of Fame, form an important and distinctive feature of the western group of New York University buildings, making that group, the dominating feature of which is the Gould Memorial Library, one of surpassing architectural beauty. To this commanding site, certain parts of the work of the undergraduate colleges were moved in 1894 from their old location at Washington Square. The Hall of Fame, however, was not officially dedicated until May 30, 1901.

While the University holds the title to the Hall of Fame, it regards itself as a trustee under sacred obligations to administer the gift in such a manner as to conserve the patriotic and educational aims of the donor. The gift was to the American people, and the University in administering it keeps constantly in mind the fact that the Hall of Fame is a national, and not a local, institution.

Early in 1900, the public was invited to submit nominations for the Hall of Fame, and provisions were made to inscribe the names of 50 that year, provided that number should be chosen.

By May 1, 1900, more than 1,000 nominations had been placed before the Senate of New York University by the public. The Senate, having secured the cooperation of approximately 100 well-known persons throughout the country as electors, submitted to them the 100 names

which had received the largest public support, adding to these, 100 selected by the Senate, and inviting the electors to suggest other candidates. This resulted in the submission of 234 names on the final list of nominations, and of these 29 received a majority of the votes and were elected.

In 1905 eight names were added; in 1910, ten; in 1915, nine; in 1920, seven; in 1925, two; in 1930, four; in 1935, three; in 1940, one; in 1945, four, and in 1950 six names were added, thus making the total number elected to date 83.

Under the original Constitution governing the Hall of Fame, no foreign-born citizen was eligible for election. The Senate of New York University soon saw the injustice of this distinction and in 1904 it was decided to establish a Hall of Fame for foreign-born Americans, but in 1914 this was abandoned, the Constitution being amended by striking out every discrimination between native citizens and Americans of foreign birth.

Also, in 1914, the University set apart a site in the Colonnade for a Hall of Fame for Women, but in 1922, after seven names had been chosen, all discrimination as to sex in future elections was abolished and in the same year it was decided to classify the names of the women with those of the men.

Also, in 1922, the margin of time after death at which a person becomes eligible for consideration was extended from ten to twenty-five years.

Constitution

[I]

The Senate of New York University shall appoint the Electors of the Hall of Fame, shall conduct the quinquennial elections, and shall be empowered to make and amend the Rules for Elections, subject to the Conditions of the Gift and to this Constitution.

[5]

[II]

The Electors of the Hall of Fame shall consist of approximately one hundred persons appointed for a five-year term or until their successors are appointed. In the appointments due recognition shall be given to geographical distribution and vocational classification.

[III]

Elections to the Hall of Fame shall be held every five years.

[IV]

Panels for bronze tablets in the "Hall of Fame for Great Americans" shall be filled as follows: Fifty names may be inscribed in 1900, provided fifty shall be approved in accordance with the Constitution and Rules for Elections. At the close of every five years thereafter five additional names may be inscribed, until the entire number of panels shall have been filled.

[V]

Should the full number thus authorized not be inscribed at any quinquennial election, the Senate may approve the choice of more than five, but not to exceed seven names at any succeeding election, provided those so elected in addition to those previously chosen shall not exceed the cumulative total which Rule IV makes possible at the completion of each quinquennial election.

[VI]

Election to the Hall of Fame shall require an affirmative vote of a majority of the entire body of Electors.

[VII]

The Senate of New York University, acting by a majority of its voting members, shall have the power to disapprove the choice of any name.

[VIII]

No name may be inscribed except of a person whose home was in the United States and who has been deceased at least twenty-five years.

[IX]

The Senate shall determine an appropriate classification of citizens by vocation or achievement, and shall assign each name chosen for inscription in the Hall of Fame to its proper class.

Rules for Elections

[I]

The Electors of the Hall of Fame, consisting of approximately one hundred persons, shall be appointed by the Senate of New York University, in approximately equal numbers, from the following seven groups of citizens, and shall be so classified: (1) Actual or former University or College Executives; (2) Historians or Professors of History or Literature; (3) Scientists; (4) Authors, Editors and Artists; (5) Men and Women of Affairs; (6) Actual or former High Public Officials; (7) Actual or former Justices, National or State.

[II]

Every State or group of adjacent States having approximately one million inhabitants shall be given one Elector. No person connected with New York University shall be eligible as an Elector.

[III]

The Director of the Hall of Fame shall invite the presentation from the public of names to be considered by the duly constituted authorities for commemoration in the Hall of Fame at any time within a period of twelve months preceding April 1 of the year of the quinquennial election.

[7]

Such nominations from the general public must be submitted on forms obtainable from the office of the Director.

[IV]

All names received from the public shall be placed before the Senate of New York University, and every name seconded by a member of the Senate shall be placed upon a preliminary list of nominations which shall be sent on or about April 15 of the quinquennial year to the Nominating Committee provided for in Section VI.

[V]

The Senate shall assign each name upon the preliminary list of nominations to the following sixteen classes:

1. Authors (Editors, Poets, Novelists, Philosophers, Economists, etc.).
2. Educators.
3. Preachers, Theologians.
4. Reformers.
5. Scientists.
6. Engineers, Architects.
7. Physicians, Surgeons.
8. Inventors.
9. Missionaries, Explorers.
10. The Military.
11. Lawyers, Judges.
12. Statesmen.
13. Business Men, Philanthropists.
14. Artists (Musicians, Painters, Sculptors, Actors, etc.).
15. Naturalists.
16. Men and Women outside the foregoing classes.

[VI]

A Committee on Nominations consisting of three Electors from each of the divisions of Electors provided for in Section I shall be designated by the Senate. To this Com-

mittee of Twenty-one shall be submitted all names upon the preliminary list of nominations, on or about April 15.

[VII]

The Committee on Nominations shall be requested to canvass this preliminary list and to indicate for their colleagues on the Electoral College those names which are deemed worthy of special consideration. This list is to be returned to the Director of the Hall of Fame not later than May 10 of the election year.

[VIII]

All names which have been placed in nomination shall be placed upon the final ballot, with the votes of the members of the Committee on Nominations indicated thereon. Also, all candidates presented in a previous election who have received 20 or more votes shall automatically become eligible for consideration at the next quinquennial election.

[IX]

The formal ballot, containing the final list of nominations for the election, shall be sent to each Elector on or about June 1 of the quinquennial year.

[X]

Each Elector shall be requested to mark, sign and mail to the Director of the Hall of Fame the final ballot by October 1 following. Each name judged worthy to be inscribed in the Hall of Fame shall be marked thus (x), before the name. When an Elector fails to submit a ballot, this failure is regarded as a resignation from the College of Electors.

[XI]

Votes must be received before October 15.

[XII]

Elections to the Hall of Fame shall require an affirmative vote of a majority of the entire body of Electors.

[XIII]

Each name thus approved will be inscribed in the Hall of Fame unless disapproved before November 1 by a majority of the voting members of the Senate.

In connection with the Hall of Fame it is planned, as funds may be provided, to establish a Museum of letters, books, portraits and other important mementoes of the Americans whose names have been placed in the Colonnade. The six rooms and long corridor of the granite edifice which form the ground story of the Hall of Fame are to be set aside for this purpose.

This plan gives opportunity for presentation by organizations and individuals of important memorabilia, which eventually will constitute one of the most valuable and significant collections of Americana in the country.

The whole plan of the Hall of Fame is educational and patriotic and it is the purpose of those who have it in charge to conduct its elections with dignity, restraint, breadth of view and a sense of proportion and value.

Further information and documents relating to the Hall of Fame may be obtained from the Director at the executive office.

Busts in the Colonnade

From time to time the Director invites appropriate organizations or individuals to present the bronze tablets and busts of persons who have been elected to the Hall of Fame. Seventy-five of the persons thus far honored have the permanent tributes of the bronzes. The dates of unveiling, the sculptors who modeled the portraits and other interesting data follow:

Bust of HORACE MANN [Replica] gift for the teachers of New York, by the National Education Association, unveiled May 30, 1907. Sculptor unknown. [This bust was removed and replaced by another in May, 1930.]

Bust of ROBERT FULTON by Jean-Antoine Houdon, [Replica] unveiled September 29, 1909. Donor unknown.

Bust of ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT, by Henry M. Shrady; unveiled April 27, 1922, by Marshal Joseph-Jacques-Césaire Joffre, and Major U. S. Grant, 3d, U. S. A. [This bust was removed and replaced by another in May, 1923.]

MAY 20, 1922:

GEORGE WASHINGTON, by Jean-Antoine Houdon; [Replica] gift of the New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution; unveiled by Field-Marshal Earl French of Ypres; address by Dr. John H. Finley.

MARK HOPKINS, by Hans Hoerbst; [Replica] gift of Williams College Alumni; unveiled, with address, by President Harry A. Garfield of Williams College.

GILBERT CHARLES STUART, by Mrs. Laura Gardin Fraser; gift of many citizens; unveiled, with address, by Miss Cecilia Beaux.

EDGAR ALLAN POE, by Daniel Chester French; gift of J. Sanford Saltus; unveiled by the donor; address and poem, "Israfel," by Edwin Markham.

MARIA MITCHELL, by Emma F. Brigham; [Replica] gift of William Mitchell Kendall; unveiled by the donor; address by President Henry Noble MacCracken of Vassar College.

MAY 22, 1923:

RALPH WALDO EMERSON, by Daniel Chester French; gift of the Authors' Club of Boston; unveiled by Dr. Edward Waldo Emerson, son of the poet; address by Dr. Henry van Dyke.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, by Massey Rhind; gift of William A. Nash; unveiled by Colonel William C. Beecher, son of the former pastor of Plymouth Church; address by the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, of Plymouth Church.

FRANCES ELIZABETH WILLARD, by Lorado Taft; gift of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union; unveiled by O. H. Willard, kinsman of Miss Willard; address by Miss Anna A. Gordon, President N. W. C. T. U.

ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT, by James Earle Fraser and Thomas Hudson Jones; gift of citizens; unveiled, with address, by Major-General J. G. Hubbard, U. S. A. [Retired], D. S. M. [Permanent bust.]

ROBERT EDWARD LEE, by George T. Brewster; gift of the N. Y. Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy; unveiled by Dr. George Bolling Lee, grandson of the General; address by Hon. Martin W. Littleton, President of the Southern Society of New York.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, by Giuseppe Ceracchi; [Replica] gift of the Alexander Hamilton Institute of New York; unveiled by Miss Mary Schuyler Hamilton, great-granddaughter of Hamilton; address by Dr. Talcott Williams.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by Augustus Saint-Gaudens; [Replica] gift of the Union League Club of Chicago; unveiled by Mrs. Mary Lincoln Isham, granddaughter of Lincoln; address by His Excellency Monsieur J. J. Jusserand, Ambassador of the French Republic.

MAY 13, 1924:

JOHN ADAMS, by John Francis Paramino; gift of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the Revolution; unveiled by John Adams, great-great-grandson of President Adams; address by Professor William M. Sloane, President of the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

PHILLIPS BROOKS, by Daniel Chester French, gift of Trinity Church, Boston; unveiled by Miss Josephine Brooks, niece of Bishop Brooks; address by the Rev. Leighton Parks, D.D.

SAMUEL LANGHORNE CLEMENS [Mark Twain], by Albert Humphreys; gift of the Estate of Mark Twain; unveiled by his daughter, Mrs. Ossip Gabrilowitsch; address by Miss Agnes Repplier.

PETER COOPER, by Chester Beach; gift of Graduates of Cooper Union; unveiled by Miss Edith Cram, great-great-granddaughter of Cooper; address by R. Fulton Cutting, President of Cooper Union.

JAMES BUCHANAN EADS, by Charles Grafly; gift of the American Society of Civil Engineers; unveiled by James Eads Switzer, grandson of Captain Eads; address by Dr. George F. Swain, Professor of Civil Engineering at Harvard.

JOSEPH HENRY, by John Flanagan; gift of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; unveiled by Thomas A. Edison; address by Frank B. Jewett, Past-President of the Institute.

ANDREW JACKSON, by Belle Kinney; gift of the Ladies' Hermitage Association of Nashville, Tenn.; unveiled by Albert Marble Jackson, great-grandson of the President; address by Hon. Norman H. Davis, former Acting Secretary of State.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, by Robert Aitken; gift of the Jefferson Boys' Pilgrimage Committee and others, through the New York World; unveiled by Mrs. Francis O. Barton, great-great-granddaughter of President Jefferson; address by Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, President of the University of Virginia.

WILLIAM THOMAS GREEN MORTON, by Helen Farnsworth Mears; [Replica] gift of members of the New York Academy of Medicine; unveiled by Bowditch Morton, grandson of Dr. Morton; address by Dr. William W. Keen, Past-President of the American Surgical Association.

ALICE FREEMAN PALMER, by Evelyn Longman; gift of Wellesley College; unveiled by Professor George H. Palmer, husband of Alice Freeman Palmer; address by Dr. James R. Angell, President of Yale University.

MAY 21, 1925:

JOHN MARSHALL, by Herbert Adams; gift of the Members of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York; unveiled by W. W. Braxton, great-grandson of the Chief-Justice; tribute by radio, by Hon. William Howard Taft, Chief-Justice of the United States and former President of the United States; address by Hon. John W. Davis, former Ambassador to Great Britain and former President of the American Bar Association.

WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN, Replica of the bust made from life by Augustus Saint-Gaudens; gift of the Union Society of the Civil War and of the Army and Navy Club of America; unveiled by P. Tecumseh Sherman, son of the General; address by General John J. Pershing, General of the Armies of the United States [Retired.]

CHARLOTTE SAUNDERS CUSHMAN, by Frances Grimes; gift of men and women of the Stage and admirers and relatives of Miss Cushman; unveiled by Dr. Allerton S. Cushman, great-nephew of Miss Cushman; address by Otis Skinner.

ASA GRAY, by Chester Beach; gift of The Gray Herbarium of Harvard University and of friends and relatives of Dr. Gray; unveiled by Miss Alice A. Gray, niece of Dr. Gray; tribute, by phonofilm, by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President-Emeritus of Harvard and address by Professor Benjamin L. Robinson, Curator of the Herbarium.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, by Brenda Putnam; gift of The New York City Colony of the National Society of New England Women; unveiled by Dr. Freeman Allen, grandson of Mrs. Stowe; address by Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, D.D., President of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

MAY 12, 1926:

DANIEL BOONE, by Albin Polasek; gift of the Boone Family Association; unveiled by Jesse P. Crump, descendant of Boone; address written by the Vice-President of the United States, Hon. Charles G. Dawes, and read by the Director of the Hall of Fame.

EDWIN BOOTH, by Edmond T. Quinn; gift of The Players; unveiled by Edwin Booth Grossman, grandson of Booth; address by Augustus Thomas, playwright and member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

ROGER WILLIAMS, by Hermon A. MacNeil; gift of The Rhode Island Society of the Colonial Dames; unveiled by Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., descendant in three lines from Williams; address by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, by Charles Grafly; gift of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America; unveiled by Dr. Marion Edwards Park, President of Bryn Mawr College and a great-great-granddaughter of Edwards; address by Rev. Charles R. Erdman, D.D., Moderator of the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES KENT, by Edmond T. Quinn; gift of the New York State Bar Association; unveiled by Mrs. Knowlton, granddaughter of Kent; address by the late Alton B. Parker, read by Hon. Samuel H. Ordway, formerly Justice of the Supreme Court of New York.

GEORGE PEABODY, by Hans Schuler; gift of the Peabody Institute of Baltimore, and of friends and relatives of Peabody; unveiled by Dr. Murray Peabody Brush, great-nephew of Peabody; address by Dr. Bruce R. Payne, President of the George Peabody College of Nashville.

AUGUSTUS SAINT-GAUDENS, by James Earle Fraser; gift of the National Sculpture Society; unveiled by the grandchildren of Saint-Gaudens, Augustus and Carlota Saint-Gaudens; address by Herbert Adams, member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, and former President of the National Sculpture Society.

DANIEL WEBSTER, by Robert Aitken; gift of the New Hampshire Historical Society; unveiled by Samuel A. Appleton, great-grandson of Webster; address by Hon. George W. Wickersham, former Attorney-General of the United States.

ELI WHITNEY, by Chester Beach; gift of the New York Cotton Exchange; unveiled by Miss Frances Edwards Chaplain, granddaughter of Whitney; address by Professor Henry W. Farnham of Yale University.

MAY 5, 1927:

JOHN JAMES AUDUBON, by A. Stirling Calder; gift of the Group of Societies at 155th Street and Broadway [The American Geographic Society, The Museum of the American Indian, The Hispanic Society of America, The Numismatic Society, and The American Academy of Arts and Letters]; presented by Dr. George Bird Grinnell, naturalist, and trustee of the Hispanic Society; unveiled by Ernest F. Tyler, great-grandson of Audubon; address by Dr. Frank M. Chapman, Curator of the Bird Department of the American Museum of Natural History.

WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING, by Herbert Adams; gift of the American Unitarian Association; presented by Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, President of the Association; unveiled by Mrs. William Rotch Wister, granddaughter of Channing; address by Rev. Francis G. Peabody, D.D., of Harvard University.

DAVID GLASGOW FARRAGUT, by Charles Graffy; gift of members of the Naval Order of the United States and other citizens; presented by Colonel Robert M. Thompson, Honorary President of the Navy League; unveiled by Captain Farragut F. Hall, great-nephew of the Admiral; address by Rear-Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N. [Retired.]

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, by Robert Aitken, gift of the Pennsylvania Society of New York; presented by Colonel Robert Mazet, Secretary of the Society; unveiled by General Hugh L. Scott, great-great-great-grandson of Franklin and formerly Chief of Staff, U. S. A. [Retired.] Letters read from President Coolidge and His Excellency Monsieur Paul Claudel, Ambassador of the French Republic.

WASHINGTON IRVING, by Edward McCartan; gift of The Hispanic Society of America; presented by Hon. John Bassett Moore, Vice-President of the Society and Judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice; un-

veiled by Alexander Duer Irving, great-great-nephew of the historian; addresses by Royal Cortissoz of the American Academy of Arts and Letters and His Excellency Señor Don Alejandro Padilla y Bell, Royal Spanish Ambassador.

MARY LYON, by Laura Gardin Fraser; gift of the Mount Holyoke College Alumnæ Association; presented by Mrs. Walter E. Schuster, President of the Association; unveiled by Miss Lucy Street, Chairman of Mount Holyoke College Community; address by Dr. Mary E. Woolley, President of Mount Holyoke.

MAY 10, 1928:

LOUIS AGASSIZ, by Anna Hyatt Huntington; gift of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of an admirer of Agassiz; presented by Dr. J. Walter Fewkes of the Smithsonian Institution, a pupil of Agassiz; unveiled by George Agassiz, grandson of the scientist; address by Professor Henry Fairchild Osborn, President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and President of the American Museum of Natural History, read by Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy, Curator of Oceanic Birds at the American Museum of Natural History.

RUFUS CHOATE, by Hermon A. MacNeil; gift of members of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and of Richard T. Crane; presented by Henry D. Williams, representing the Association; unveiled by the Misses Helen and Priscilla Choate, relatives of Rufus Choate; address by Hon. Joseph M. Proskauer, Associate Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, New York.

JOHN PAUL JONES, by Charles Grafty; gift of the Grand Lodge F. & A. M., New York; presented by the Most Worshipful John A. Dutton, Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York; unveiled by Rear-Admiral Richmond Pearson Hobson; U. S. N. [Ret.]; address by Rear-Admiral Willard H. Brownson, U. S. N. [Ret.]

SAMUEL FINLEY BREESE MORSE, by Chester Beach; gift of The Morse Hall of Fame Memorial Committee; presented by Richard E. Enright, former Commissioner of Police, New York City, and Chairman of the Committee; unveiled by Miss Leila Livingston Morse, granddaughter of the inventor; addresses by Dr. John H. Finley, President of the American Geographical Society; Professor Frank Jewett Mather, Jr., of the department of Art and Archæology, Princeton University, and Cass Gilbert, President of the National Academy of Design. A letter concerning Morse from Nikola Tesla was read. A hymn, "What Hath God Wrought," written by Dr. Robert Underwood Johnson, was also read, and music written for it by Dr. Henry Hadley was played by the Gloria Trumpeters.

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER, by Rudulph Evans; gift of the American Members of the Society of Friends; presented by President David M. Edwards of Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana; unveiled by James Weldon Johnson, former U. S. Consul in Nicaragua and Venezuela; address by Hon. Henry van Dyke, former American Minister to The Hague. A poem on Whittier, by Edwin Markham, was also read.

MAY 9, 1929:

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, by Herbert Adams; gift of Cyrus H. K. Curtis, for the New York Evening Post; unveiled by the poet's grandson, Harold Godwin; address by Dr. Wilbur L. Cross, Dean of the Graduate School, Yale University, and member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

HENRY CLAY, by Robert Aitken; gift of a group of Kentuckians [chiefly through the efforts of Col. Joseph M. Hartfield]; unveiled by Mrs. William Sawitzky, great-granddaughter of the statesman; address by Hon. A. O. Stanley, former U. S. Senator from Kentucky.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, by Daniel Chester French; gift of L. Brooks Leavitt, a Bowdoin alumnus of the class of 1899; unveiled by Miss Una Hawthorne Deming, great-granddaughter of the novelist; address by Dr. William Lyon Phelps, Professor of English at Yale University, read by Major Curtis Hidden Page.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, by Edmond T. Quinn; gift of a group of friends of Dr. Holmes; unveiled by Edward J. Holmes, grandson of the poet; address by Dr. John H. Finley, Associate Editor of the New York Times, and member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters; singing by Madame Louise Homer of "The Last Leaf," set to music by Sidney Homer.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW, by Rudolph Evans; gift of a friend of the Hall of Fame on behalf of the American Academy of Arts and Letters; unveiled by Miss Mary Dana, Longfellow's great-granddaughter; address by Dr. Richard Burton; sonnet, written for the occasion, by Major Curtis Hidden Page, President of the Poetry Society of America.

JAMES MADISON, by Charles Keck; gift of the General Society of Princeton Alumni [of which Madison was the founder]; unveiled by Miss Betty Glenn Walker, a descendant of Madison's brother; address by Dr. Thomas J. Wertenbaker, representing Dr. John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University.

FRANCIS PARKMAN, by Hermon A. MacNeil; gift of a friend of the Hall of Fame on behalf of the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation; unveiled by the historian's granddaughter, Mrs. James H. Perkins; address by Dr. Edward Channing, Professor of History at Harvard University and member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

EMMA WILLARD, by Miss Frances Grimes; gift of the alumnæ of the Emma Willard School, Mrs. Crawford R. Green, Chairman of the Committee; unveiled by Miss

Emma Willard Keyes, great-great-granddaughter of Mrs. Willard; address by Miss Eliza Kellas, Principal of the Emma Willard School, Troy, N. Y.

MAY 8, 1930:

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, by Edmond T. Quinn; gift of a gentleman of New York, for the American Historical Association; unveiled by Henry L. Abbott, great-great-grandson of the President; address by Hon. Frederick H. Gillett, U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEORGE BANCROFT, by Rudolph Evans; gift of Officers of the Navy, active or retired, through the efforts of Captain C. H. Harlow, U.S.N. [Ret.], and of members of the American Historical Association and others; unveiled by Professor Wilder D. Bancroft of Cornell University, grandson of the historian; address prepared by Hon. David Jayne Hill, former American Ambassador to Germany, read by Professor Evarts B. Greene, President of the American Historical Association and Professor of American History at Columbia.

JAMES FENIMORE COOPER, by Victor Salvatore; gift of a friend of the Hall of Fame on behalf of the Museum of the American Indian; unveiled by Dr. Henry S. Fenimore Cooper, great-grandson of the novelist; address by Dr. John Erskine, Professor of English at Columbia.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, by Allan Clark; gift of a friend of the Hall of Fame on behalf of the American Academy of Arts and Letters; unveiled by James Russell Lowell, great-grandson of the poet; address by Dr. William Lyon Phelps, Professor of English at Yale University.

PATRICK HENRY, by Charles Keck; gift of Frederic W. Scott of Richmond, Va.; unveiled by Mrs. Henry Sampson, great-granddaughter of the patriot; address by Hon. John Garland Pollard, Governor of Virginia.

ELIAS HOWE, by Charles Keck; gift of admirers of the inventor's services to women; unveiled by Elias Howe's granddaughter, Mrs. Eustis L. Hopkins; address by Miss Frances Perkins, Industrial Commissioner of the State of New York.

HORACE MANN, by Adolph A. Weinman; gift of the Horace Mann School of New York and the Horace Mann League; unveiled by Horace Mann, grandson of the educator, and by his daughter Katharine; address by Hon. William John Cooper, U. S. Commissioner of Education.

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, by Frederick MacMonnies; gift of a friend of the Hall of Fame on behalf of the National Institute of Arts and Letters; unveiled by Master John Lothrop Motley, Jr., great-great-nephew of the historian; address prepared by Hon. David Jayne Hill, historian and diplomat, read by Dr. John H. Finley.

JOSEPH STORY, by Herbert Adams; gift of American jurists and lawyers; unveiled by Hon. Martin T. Manton, senior Circuit Judge, U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals; address by Hon. John Bassett Moore, member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague and formerly Judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

MAY 14, 1931:

MATTHEW FONTAINE MAURY, by F. William Sievers; gift of the United Daughters of the Confederacy; presented by Mrs. L. M. Bashinsky, President of the U. D. C.; unveiled by Matthew Fontaine Maury, 3rd, great-grandson of Maury; addresses by Professor S. A. Mitchell, Director of Leander McCormick Observatory, University of Virginia, and Rear-Admiral Walter R. Gherardi, U. S. N., Hydrographer of the Bureau of Navigation, and a letter on Maury's interest in Antarctic exploration from Rear-Admiral Richard E. Byrd, U. S. N., read by Dr. John H. Finley.

JAMES MONROE, by Hermon A. MacNeil; gift of the James Monroe High School; presented by the Principal of the High School, Dr. Henry E. Hein; unveiled by Mrs. Rose Gouverneur Hoes, great-granddaughter of Monroe; address by Hon. Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey. A letter from the President of the United States, Herbert C. Hoover, was read, and a letter on the Monroe Doctrine by Hon. Elihu Root, former Secretary of State, was also read by Dr. John H. Finley.

JAMES ABBOTT MCNEILL WHISTLER, by Frederick MacMonnies; gift of Clarence H. Mackay, George Dupont Pratt, and others; presented by Charles C. Curran, Secretary of the National Academy of Design; unveiled by Mrs. Joseph Pennell, friend and biographer of Whistler; address by Royal Cortissoz, member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

WALT WHITMAN, by Chester Beach; gift of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison S. Morris, the Walt Whitman Memorial Association of Brooklyn and other admirers of the poet; presented by Cleveland Rodgers, Associate Editor of The Eagle; unveiled by Mrs. Horace Traubel, friend of Whitman and widow of his biographer; address by Harrison S. Morris, and a poem, "Whitman Enters the Hall of Fame," written for the occasion by Edwin Markham, was read by the poet.

MAY 28, 1936:

SIMON NEWCOMB, by Frederick MacMonnies; gift of Dr. Ambrose Swasey, friend of the scientist who spoke briefly; formal presentation by Dr. Harlow Shapley, Harvard College Observatory; unveiled by Mrs. Emily Newcomb Wilson, daughter of Newcomb, in the absence of his eldest daughter, Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee; address by Dr. William Wallace Campbell, President Emeritus, University of California, and Director Emeritus, Lick Observatory.

WILLIAM PENN, by A. Stirling Calder; gift of The Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, and The Associate Committee of Women, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, The Welcome Society of Pennsylvania, Friends' Historical Association, The Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America, and many other organizations; presented by Dr. William Wistar Comfort, President of Haverford College; unveiled by Philip Penn-Gaskell Hall, Jr., ninth in descent from William Penn; address by His Excellency George H. Earle, Governor of Pennsylvania.

MARCH 18, 1937:

GROVER CLEVELAND, by Rudolph Evans; gift of many admirers of President Cleveland; formal presentation and the reading of a letter from the President of the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt, by Dr. John H. Finley; unveiled by Master Thomas Grover Cleveland, grandson of President Cleveland; tribute by Hon. Robert Lincoln O'Brien, Chairman, United States Tariff Commission and former Secretary to President Cleveland, and address by Dr. John Stewart Bryan, President, College of William and Mary.

MAY 27, 1941:

STEPHEN COLLINS FOSTER, by Walker Kirtland Hancock; gift of Josiah Kirby Lilly, Stephen J. Wigmore, Mrs. Agnetta F. Kerns, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Hodges, Jr., and Judson Cole; formal presentation by Josiah Kirby Lilly, Founder of the Foster Hall Collection of the University of Pittsburgh; unveiled by Foster's granddaughter, Mrs. Jessie Welch Rose; tribute by John Tasker Howard, biographer of Foster. An address prepared by Dr. Howard Hanson, Director of the Eastman School of Music, was read in his absence by Dr. Sigmund Spaeth; music by Rose Bampton, Albert Spalding and New York University Glee Club.

MAY 23, 1946:

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, by Richmond Barthé; gift of Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes; The Foster Hall Collection of the University of Pittsburgh, and Mr. Stephen J. Wigmore; formal presentation by Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute; unveiled by Miss Gloria D. Washington, granddaughter of Washington; tribute to Washington by Dr. Jackson Davis of the General Education Board; another address by Dr. Ralph P. Bridgman, President of Hampton Institute. The cloth which unveiled the bronze was formally presented by the Director of the Hall of Fame, Dr. James Rowland Angell, to Mrs. Portia Washington Pittman, daughter of the educator. The Hampton Institute Creative Dance Group presented a dramatic pantomime interpreting the life of Booker T. Washington. Music by Dorothy Maynor and The Tuskegee Choir.

OCTOBER 3, 1946:

SIDNEY LANIER, by Hans Schuler; gift of the United Daughters of the Confederacy; The Foster Hall Collection of the University of Pittsburgh, and Mr. Stephen J. Wigmore; formal presentation by Mrs. John M. Wilcox, President-General, United Daughters of the Confederacy; unveiled by Sidney Lanier, grandson of the poet. A tribute to Lanier was delivered by Dr. Isaiah Bowman, President of the Johns Hopkins University, and an address was made by Mrs. Walter D. Lamar, Chairman, Sidney Lanier Committee, United Daughters of the Confederacy. Music by Jean Dickenson and John Wummer, Solo Flute, The Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York.

MAY 20, 1948:

WALTER REED, by Cecil Howard; gift of The American Society of Tropical Medicine and the Officers of the Medical Department, U. S. Army. Contributions were

also received from Stephen Wigmore, Mrs. Lloyd C. Stickles and The Foster Hall Collection of the University of Pittsburgh; formal presentation by Dr. Edward I. Salisbury, Medical Director, United Fruit Company; unveiled by Major General Walter L. Reed, U.S.A. (Ret.), son of Walter Reed; a tribute by Major General Raymond W. Bliss, Surgeon General, Department of the Army, was read in his absence by Brigadier General George E. Armstrong, U.S.A., Deputy Surgeon General. The principal address was delivered by Dr. Wilbur A. Sawyer, Executive Secretary, Organizing Committee of the Fourth International Congresses on Tropical Medicine and Malaria; music by Miss Gladys Swarthout and the New York University Glee Club.

MAY 24, 1951:

ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL, by Stanley Martineau; gift of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company; formal presentation by Dr. Oliver E. Buckley, Chairman of the Board, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc.; unveiled by Mrs. Gilbert Grosvenor, daughter of Dr. Bell. Address by Dr. Charles F. Kettering, Research Consultant to General Motors and Director of the Corporation.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD GORGAS, by Bryant Baker; gift of members of the Medical Profession and many other friends of Dr. Gorgas; formal presentation by Dr. Thomas W. Martin, Vice Chairman, Gorgas Hall of Fame Committee and Chairman of the Board, Alabama Power Company; unveiled by Mrs. William D. Wrightson, daughter of Dr. Gorgas; tribute by Dr. Oliver C. Carmichael, Chairman, Gorgas Hall of Fame Committee, and President, The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. An address was made by Major General Raymond W. Bliss, Surgeon General, Department of the Army. Music for the ceremony by Miss Lucile Cummings and the New York University Chapel Choir.

Eminent Americans in the Hall of Fame

The names and dates and the quotations printed in *Italics* below each name appear upon the bronze tablets in the Colonnade.

Authors

(Editors, Poets, Novelists, Philosophers, Economists, Etc.)

RALPH WALDO EMERSON

1803-1882

The day is always his who works in it with serenity and great aims. The unstable estimates of men crowd to him whose mind is filled with the truth as the heaped waves of the Atlantic follow the moon.

[Elected in 1900 by 87 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.]

RALPH WALDO EMERSON, poet and essayist, was born in Boston, May 25, 1803, and died at Concord, Mass., April 27, 1882. He was graduated at Harvard when 18 years of age. In 1829 he became a Unitarian minister, but after three years he retired from the ministry and spent his time in lecturing and writing. Among his chief books are "Representative Men," "English Traits," and "Conduct of Life." His poems are notable for both imagination and feeling. Because of the wisdom and philosophy of his essays, poems and addresses he was known as "the Sage of Concord."

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE

1804-1864

Living in solitude till the fulness of time, I still kept the dew of my youth and the freshness of my heart.

[Elected in 1900 by 73 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.]

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, writer of romance, was born in Salem, Mass., July 4, 1804, and died at Plymouth, N. H., May 19, 1864. After graduation at Bowdoin in 1825 he lived at Salem, and later at Concord, Mass. He showed indomitable energy for writing, although he failed to receive encouragement until 1831. The first series of his "Twice-Told Tales" appeared in 1837. "The Scarlet Letter" and "The House of the Seven Gables" attained immediate success. He was United States Consul at Liverpool, England, 1853-57.

WASHINGTON IRVING

1783-1859

The intercourse between the author and his fellowmen is ever new, active, and immediate. Well may the world cherish his renown. It has been purchased by the diligent dispensation of pleasure.

[Elected in 1900 by 83 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.]

WASHINGTON IRVING, historian and essayist, was born in New York City, April 3, 1783, and died at "Sunnyside," Tarrytown, N. Y., November 28, 1859. His first connected work, "The History of New York by Diedrich Knickerbocker," appeared in 1809 and was followed ten years later by the first parts of his "Sketch Book." Other works were "The Life of Washington," "The Life of Columbus," and "The Alhambra." He was appointed Minister to Spain in 1842.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW

1807-1882

*The distant mountains that uprear
Their lofty bastions to the skies
Are crossed by pathways that appear
As we to higher levels rise.*

*The heights by great men reached and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight,
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night.*

[Elected in 1900 by 85 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.]

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW, poet, was born in Portland, Me., February 27, 1807, and died at Cambridge, Mass., March 24, 1882. He was graduated at Bowdoin College, where he was professor 1829-35. He was also professor of modern languages and literature at Harvard, 1836-54. He translated Dante into English verse. Much of his poetry, which has wide popularity, has been translated into foreign languages.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

1819-1891

*No power can die that ever wrought for Truth;
Thereby a law of nature it became
And lives unwithered in its blithesome youth
When he who calls it forth is but a name.*

[Elected in 1905 by 59 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1907.]

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, poet and critic, was born at Cambridge, Mass., February 22, 1819, and died at Cambridge, August 12, 1891. He was graduated at Harvard in 1838 and at Harvard Law School in 1840; was editor of the *Atlantic Monthly* 1857-62, and of the *North American Review* 1863-72; published many poems and essays, was professor of French, Spanish and Belles-lettres at Harvard; was United States Minister to Spain, 1877-80, and to England, 1880-85. He was chosen Lord Rector of Saint Andrews in 1883.

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER

1807-1892

*Making his rustic reed of song
A weapon in the war with wrong,
Yoking his fancy to the breaking plough
That beam-deep turned the soil
For Truth to spring and grow.*

[Elected in 1905 by 53 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1907.]

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER, poet, was born at Haverhill, Mass., December 17, 1807, and died at Hampton Falls, N. H., September 7, 1892. He was a Quaker and was the editor of several newspapers and magazines, a member of the Massachusetts Legislature and Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society. He preserved in narrative and ballad poems many American legends and traditions, particularly of the New England colonies. He wrote many anti-slavery poems. He is often called "The Quaker Poet."

GEORGE BANCROFT

1800-1891

History interposes with evidence that tyranny and wrong lead inevitably to decay; that freedom and right, however hard may be the struggle, always prove resistless.

[Elected in 1910 by 53 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.]

GEORGE BANCROFT, historian, was born in Worcester, Mass., October 3, 1800, and died in Washington, D. C., January 17, 1891. He was graduated at Harvard before his seventeenth birthday and then studied abroad. He founded the Round Hill School at Northampton, Mass. He was Collector of the Port of Boston, Secretary of the Navy under Polk, and gave orders for the occupation of California and Texas. He was Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain 1846-49, and to Berlin 1867-74. He wrote a History of the United States, and many other works. He was instrumental in founding the U. S. Naval Academy.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT

1794-1878

*So live that when thy summons comes * * *
Thou go not like the quarry slave at night
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.*

[Elected in 1910 by 59 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.]

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, poet and editor, was born at Cummington, Mass., November 3, 1794, and died in New York, June 12, 1878. He was admitted to the bar in 1815 and published "Thanatopsis" in 1817. He was editor of the New York Evening Post. He traveled extensively in Europe and the Orient. He wrote many poems of nature and the inner life, among them "The Flood of Years." He translated the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey" into English verse.

JAMES FENIMORE COOPER

1789-1851

I now feel mortified and grieved when I meet with an American gentleman who professes anything but liberal opinions as respects the rights of his fellow-creatures.

[Elected in 1910 by 62 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.]

JAMES FENIMORE COOPER, writer of romance, was born at Burlington, N. J., September 15, 1789, and died at Cooperstown, N. Y., September 14, 1851. He shipped on a merchantman and later won a commission as midshipman in the Navy. His "Leatherstocking Tales" immortalized the American Indian and his sea stories revolutionized the literature of the sea. His books have been translated into many languages.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

1809-1894

*Build thee more stately mansions,
O my soul,
As the swift seasons roll!
Leave thy low-vaulted past!*

[Elected in 1910 by 69 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.]

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, poet and essayist, was born in Cambridge, Mass., August 29, 1809, and died in Boston, Mass., October 8, 1894. He was graduated at Harvard in medicine in 1836, and achieved national fame when he published his poem "Old Ironsides." He is the author of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" and of three novels. His "Chambered Nautilus," "The Last Leaf," "The Iron Gate" and one or two hymns gave him high rank as poet-philosopher; his works on medicine are still regarded as authoritative.

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY

1814-1877

I venture to hope that the lovers of human progress and the admirers of disinterested virtue may find encouragement in the deep-tiled history of an heroic people in its most eventful period.

[Elected in 1910 by 51 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.]

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, historian, was born at Dorchester, Mass., April 15, 1814, and died in Dorset, England, May 29, 1877. He was graduated at Harvard, and attended Berlin and Göttingen universities; he was United States Minister to Austria, 1861-67, and to Great Britain, 1869-70. He was eminent as a historian of Holland, his best-known works being "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," "History of the United Netherlands" and "The Life and Death of John of Barneveld."

EDGAR ALLAN POE

1809-1849

A poem deserves its title only inasmuch as it excites by elevating the soul.

[Elected in 1910 by 69 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.]

EDGAR ALLAN POE, poet and writer of short stories, was born in Boston, Mass., January 19, 1809, and died in Baltimore, Md., October 7, 1849. After leaving the University of Virginia, he enlisted in the Army and rose to the rank of sergeant-major. He attended West Point, but was not graduated. He was editor of many papers and magazines. His romantic poetry and prose are among the classics of American literature and he ranks with Hawthorne as an imaginative genius. His better known works are "The Raven," "Tales of the Arabesque and Grotesque," and "The Murders in the Rue Morgue."

FRANCIS PARKMAN

1823-1893

The narrator must seek to imbue himself with the life and spirit of the time. He must himself be, as it were, a sharer or a spectator of the action he describes.

[Elected in 1915 by 68 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.]

FRANCIS PARKMAN, historian, was born in Boston, Mass., September 16, 1823, and died there November 8, 1893. He was graduated at Harvard in 1844. He dedicated his life to the writing of American history and lived for a time among the American Indians. He was an overseer of Harvard in 1868 and later became professor of horticulture there. Although in poor health and with his eyesight greatly impaired, he wrote "The Oregon Trail," "The Conspiracy of Pontiac," "France and England in the New World," "Montcalm and Wolfe," and "A Half-Century of Conflict."

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE

1811-1896

I would write something that would make this whole nation feel what a cursed thing slavery is.

[Elected in 1910 by 74 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.]

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE was born at Litchfield, Conn., June 14, 1811, and died in Hartford, Conn., July 1, 1896. In 1851-52 she published "Uncle Tom's Cabin" as a serial in the "National Era" of Washington. When issued in book form, more than half a million copies were sold within five years. It became a powerful factor in the anti-slavery agitation. Other stories by her were "The Minister's Wooing," and "Agnes of Sorrento."

SAMUEL LANGHORNE CLEMENS

1835-1910

*Loyalty to petrified opinion never yet broke a chain or
freed a human soul.*

[Elected in 1920 by 72 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.]

SAMUEL LANGHORNE CLEMENS ["Mark Twain"], humorist and writer of fiction, was born at Florida, Mo., November 30, 1835, and died at Redding, Conn., April 21, 1910. He served as a pilot on the Mississippi River, as a reporter and editor in the West, and traveled extensively. He was one of the first seven members of the American Academy of Arts and Letters. His better known works are "Tom Sawyer," "Innocents Abroad," "Huckleberry Finn," "Roughing It," "Life on the Mississippi," "A Connecticut Yankee at the Court of King Arthur," and "Joan of Arc."

WALT WHITMAN

1819-1892

*In this broad earth of ours,
Amid the measureless grossness and the slag,
Enclosed and safe within its central heart,
Nestles the seed Perfection.*

[Elected in 1930 by 64 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1931.]

WALT WHITMAN was born at West Hills, L. I., May 31, 1819, and died at Camden, N. J., March 26, 1892. His first literary work was in journalism, and in 1855 he published his first volume of poems, "Leaves of Grass," which made a sensation in England and America for its freedom of method and expression. His exaltation of natural things in their most sacred aspects, his lyrical celebration of outdoor life and of the soul, gave a new impulse to the poetic art, while his broad humanity stamped him as a new apostle of democracy. His later volumes more than sustained the promise of his early work, and he is regarded in English-speaking countries as one of the most eloquent and distinguished of American poets.

SIDNEY LANIER

1842-1881

*Weakness, in freedom, grows stronger than strength
with a chain.*

[Elected in 1945 by 48 votes. Tablet and bust unveiled in 1946.]

SIDNEY LANIER was born in Macon, Georgia, February 3, 1842, and died at Lynn, North Carolina, September 7, 1881. His mother was an excellent musician, which probably accounts for his early musical tendencies. In his youth he learned to play the piano, the violin, the flute, the guitar and the organ, and while at Oglethorpe College (from which institution he was graduated in 1860) he learned to play the banjo. In 1861 he entered the Confederate Army, and at the end of the war his health was considerably impaired, particularly his lungs. However, by the end of 1865, he was writing verse and from that year, until 1879, when he was appointed lecturer on English literature at Johns Hopkins University, the major part of his verse, prose and music was created. With the exception of brief periods, Lanier's entire output was achieved under the greatest difficulties—often poverty, nearly always illness, and often both. In 1873 he joined the Peabody Symphony Orchestra in Baltimore as first flute. A ten volume edition of his Life and Letters, edited by Charles R. Anderson, and published by The Johns Hopkins University Press, encompasses everything that Lanier created. Among his poems, perhaps the most well-known are "Marshes of Glynn," "A Ballad of Trees and the Master," "The Centennial Meditation of Columbia," and "Sunrise." An interesting treatise on poetry and music is contained in his volume of prose "Science of English Verse." Among his musical compositions are "Danse des Moucherons," "Love that hath us in the Net," "Field Larks and Blackbirds," "Swamp Robin" and "Wind Song."

THOMAS PAINE

1737-1809

[Elected in 1945 by 51 votes.]

THOMAS PAINE was born in Thetford, England, January 29, 1737, and died in New York City, June 8, 1809. His only formal education was obtained at grammar school, which he had to leave when he was thirteen, owing to the poverty of his family. However, he continued to read widely and tried his hand at several trades, without conspicuous success. He developed an early interest in science, which probably led to his contact with Franklin in 1774. Deeply sympathetic with the struggle for freedom of the American colonies, Paine came to America with letters of introduction from his friend Franklin. As editor of the *Pennsylvania Magazine*, he gave expression to his democratic ideals, and among other articles, wrote on the abolition of slavery. His "Common Sense" was published anonymously January 10, 1776; the first "Crisis" appeared in December, 1776, and eleven other numbers of it followed during the War. In 1777, he was appointed by Congress as Secretary of its Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in 1779 he was appointed Clerk of the Pennsylvania Assembly. In 1780 he busied himself with procuring funds for Washington's army, which took him to France, and in 1781 he returned to America having succeeded in his mission. The War's end found him covered with glory, but without funds, and it was at this time that New York gave him a farm in New Rochelle and the State of Pennsylvania £500. In 1787 he returned to Europe, and his "Rights of Man" was published in England in 1791, and a second part in February, 1792. These volumes were suppressed by the British for their revolutionary ideas and Paine was tried for treason, in absentia, for he fled to France just as the order was issued for his arrest. The French, in appreciation of his "Rights of Man," espousing as it did, the cause of democracy, made him a French citizen in 1792, along with Washington, Madison

and others. Soon after, he was elected to the French Convention where he aligned himself with the Gironde group. After the fall of the Girondins, Paine was divested of his citizenship and imprisoned in December, 1793, supposedly under the law that made it possible to imprison citizens of countries at war with France. During his imprisonment he wrote "The Age of Reason," and in 1794, through the efforts of Monroe, then American Minister, was released. In 1802 he returned to America, ill and poor, and found himself discredited with certain factions. Just how great a part Paine had in the establishment of the U.S.A., it is, of course, impossible to estimate, but it is reasonably certain that his writings influenced in no small measure a very appreciable following which he had to the end.

Educators

HORACE MANN

1796-1859

The Common School is the greatest discovery ever made by man. It is supereminent in its universality and in the timeliness of the aid it proffers. . . . The Common School can train up children in the elements of all good knowledge and of virtue.

[Elected in 1900 by 67 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.]

HORACE MANN was born at Franklin, Mass., May 4, 1796, and died at Yellow Springs, Ohio, August 2, 1859. He was graduated at Brown University, was admitted to the bar and served in the Massachusetts Legislature and in Congress. His great service to the cause of education was in the founding of the normal school system of Massachusetts. After being defeated for the governorship of that State as a candidate of the Free Soil party he became president of Antioch College.

MARY LYON

1797-1849

There is nothing in the Universe that I fear but that I shall not know all my duty, or fail to do it.

[Elected in 1905 by 59 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1907.]

MARY LYON was born at Buckland, Mass., February 28, 1797, and died at South Hadley, Mass., March 5, 1849. She began teaching when 18 years old and devoted her life to founding Mount Holyoke Female Seminary—now Mount Holyoke College—a place where girls could obtain an education at a low price. She was president of the Seminary for 12 years. She wrote many books on educational teaching and methods.

EMMA WILLARD

1787-1870

Reason and religion teach that we too are primary existences, that it is for us to move in the orbit of our duty around the holy center of perfection, the companions not the satellites of men.

[Elected in 1905 by 50 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1907.]

EMMA WILLARD, one of the pioneers in the education of girls, was born at Berlin, Conn., February 23, 1787, and died in Troy, N. Y., April 15, 1870. She was principal of a girls' academy at Middlebury, Vt.; caused the founding of the seminary at Waterford, N. Y.; was principal of the Troy Female Seminary and helped found a seminary at Athens, Greece. Her school books have been translated into most of the European and Asiatic languages.

MARK HOPKINS

1802-1887

What higher conception of virtue can we have than that at every point of a man's life his conscience should demand and he should render that love which is the fulfilling of the law.

[Elected in 1915 by 69 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.]

MARK HOPKINS was born at Stockbridge, Mass., February 4, 1802, and died at Williamstown, Mass., June 17, 1887. After graduation at Williams College he began the practice of medicine in New York City but gave it up to take the chair of moral philosophy and rhetoric at Williams. In 1836 he became president of the college, serving until 1872. He lectured before many scientific and literary associations. He wrote "Evidences of Christianity," "The Law of Love, and Love as a Law," etc.

ALICE FREEMAN PALMER

1855-1902

The smallest village, the plainest home, give ample space for the resources of the college-trained woman.

[Elected in 1920 by 53 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.]

ALICE FREEMAN PALMER was born at Colesville, N. Y., February 21, 1855, and died in Paris, France, December 6, 1902. She was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1876, was principal of the East Saginaw, Mich., High School, president of Wellesley College, and non-resident dean of the Woman's Department of the University of Chicago. She took an active interest in educational and reform movements and institutions, was a member of the Massachusetts State Board of Education and lectured on educational and municipal topics.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

1858-1915

The highest test of the civilization of a race is its willingness to extend a helping hand to the less fortunate.

[Elected in 1945 by 57 votes. Tablet and bust unveiled in 1946.]

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON was born in Franklin County, near Hale's Ford, Va., about April 5, 1858, and died at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, November 14, 1915. He was admitted to Hampton Agricultural and Industrial School in 1872 on the now famous sweeping and dusting admissions test, and was graduated with honors in 1875. He taught at Hampton until 1881, when, with the aid and advice of his friend General Samuel Chapman Armstrong, principal of Hampton, he set out to organize a school at Tuskegee, Alabama. As head of Tuskegee Institute, he emphasized the importance of industrial and agricultural training. In 1900 he organized the National Negro Business League, in an effort to make its members better citizens in their respective communities. A very able speaker, he traveled widely in the interests of Tuskegee, using the principles of money-raising which he acquired from his teacher and friend, General Armstrong. His better known books are "Up from Slavery," "The Future of the American Negro," "Working with the Hands," "My Larger Education," "Putting the Most in Life," and "Character Building." He was honored with degrees from Dartmouth and Harvard.

Preachers, Theologians

JONATHAN EDWARDS

1703-1758

God is the head of the universal system of existence, from whom all is perfectly derived and on whom all is most absolutely dependent, whose Being and Beauty is the sum and comprehension of all existence and excellence.

[Elected in 1900 by 82 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.]

JONATHAN EDWARDS was born at East Windsor, Conn., October 5, 1703, and died at Princeton, N. J., March 22, 1758. After his graduation at Yale, he studied theology and was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, and for twenty-three years occupied a pulpit at Northampton, Mass. He was an arduous student and a voluminous writer, and his sermon, "God Glorified Man's Dependence," started a religious revival which spread through the colonies and Great Britain. He served a month as president of Princeton. His most famous work is the "Essay on the Freedom of the Will."

HENRY WARD BEECHER

1813-1887

It matters little to me what school of theology rises or falls, so only that Christ may rise in all his Father's glory, full-orbed upon the darkness of this world.

[Elected in 1900 by 64 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.]

HENRY WARD BEECHER was born at Litchfield, Conn., June 24, 1813, and died in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 8, 1887. After his graduation at Amherst College, he studied at Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, and after serving as pastor of two western churches, in 1847 he became pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church in Brooklyn, where the power of his personality and his rare eloquence drew large numbers. He spoke for freedom, temperance, civic honesty and the Union.

WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING

1780-1842

*I think of God as the Father and Inspirer of the Soul—
of Christ as its Redeemer and model; of Christianity as
given to enlighten, perfect, and glorify it.*

[Elected in 1900 by 58 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.]

WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING was born in Newport, R. I., April 7, 1780, and died at Bennington, Vt., October 2, 1842. He was graduated at Harvard, where he distinguished himself in debate, and then took up the study of theology, becoming the leader of the movement in the Congregational Church in New England known as Unitarianism. He was an ardent Abolitionist, and championed temperance and education. His writings have been translated into many foreign languages.

PHILLIPS BROOKS

1835-1893

*If you limit the search for truth and forbid men any-
where, in any way, to seek knowledge, you paralyze the
vital force of truth itself.*

[Elected in 1910 by 60 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.]

PHILLIPS BROOKS was born in Boston, Mass., December 13, 1835, and died there, January 23, 1893. He was graduated at Harvard and at the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Alexandria, Va. He was rector of two churches in Philadelphia before becoming rector of Trinity Church in Boston, which church he served until he became Bishop of Massachusetts. As a pulpit orator he was almost unrivaled. He was the author of many books. In his early manhood he was an ardent Abolitionist and took a prominent part in the Republican campaign for Frémont.

ROGER WILLIAMS

1603-1684

To proclaim a true and absolute soul freedom to all the people of the land impartially so that no person be forced to pray, nor pray otherwise than as his soul believeth and consenteth.

[Elected in 1920 by 66 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.]

ROGER WILLIAMS was born in Wales, probably in 1603, and died in Providence, R. I., in March, 1684. He was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge University, and came to this country in 1631 after trouble with the ecclesiastical and civil authorities in England. He left Massachusetts in 1636 to seek religious freedom and founded Rhode Island, opening that colony in 1656 to anyone seeking toleration of religious opinion.

Business Men, Philanthropists

PETER COOPER

1791-1883

The great object I desire to accomplish is to open the avenue of scientific knowledge to youth [and so unfold the volume of nature], so that the young may see the beauties of Creation, enjoy its blessings, and learn to love the Author.

[Elected in 1900 by 69 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.]

PETER COOPER was born in New York City, February 12, 1791, and died there April 4, 1883. After a meagre schooling he engaged in manufacturing, founding the Canton Iron Works, where the first locomotive engine in America was built. He was president of the first Atlantic Cable Company. He founded Cooper Union in New York City. He ran for the presidency of the United States in 1876.

GEORGE PEABODY

1795-1869

Looking forward beyond my stay on earth I see our country becoming richer and more powerful. But to make her prosperity more than superficial, her moral and intellectual development should keep pace with her material growth.

[Elected in 1900 by 74 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.]

GEORGE PEABODY was born at Danvers, [now Peabody], Mass., February 18, 1795, and died in London, England, November 4, 1869. After serving as a clerk in several stores in this country he became owner of the business of Elisha Riggs. In 1837 he established the banking house of George Peabody in London. He founded the Peabody Institute and Library of Baltimore, gave large sums to institutions of learning and financed many scientific expeditions. His greatest gift was the "Peabody Fund" for education.

Reformers

SUSAN B. ANTHONY

1820-1906

[Elected in 1950 by 72 votes.]

SUSAN B. ANTHONY, crusader for women's rights, was born at Adams, Mass., February 15, 1820, and died at Rochester, New York, March 13, 1906. As a member of a large Quaker family, she acquired her early education from her father, who conducted a school at their home. Later, encouraged by him to be self-supporting, she attended Deborah Moulson's Boarding School at Hamilton, near Philadelphia, with a view to entering the teaching profession. After many years of teaching, sometimes for \$1.50 per week (considered good money for a woman) she gave up teaching in 1850 and devoted herself to the pressing problems of the day. In 1852 she became inter-

ested in temperance, and later interested other women in the movement, which resulted in the organization of The Woman's State Temperance Society of New York. In 1869 she became chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Woman Suffrage Association, organized principally to win the franchise for women. The remainder of her life was dedicated to this cause, as well as to the abolition of slavery, and in 1892, she was elected President of the National Woman Suffrage Association, which she served until retirement at 80. It was not until 14 years after her death that the 19th Amendment was enacted giving the franchise to women (in 1920) but to her must go the credit for paving the way for the other women who took up her work. She prepared the "History of Woman Suffrage" in collaboration with Mrs. E. C. Stanton and Mrs. Matilda Gage (three vols.) and in 1900, a fourth volume, with Ida Husted Harper, later her biographer. She died at the age of 86.

FRANCES ELIZABETH WILLARD

1839-1898

Were I asked to define in a sentence the thought and purpose of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, I should reply it is to make the whole world homelike.

[Elected in 1910 by 55 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.]

FRANCES ELIZABETH WILLARD was born at Churchville, N. Y., September 28, 1839, and died in New York City, February 18, 1898. She was a graduate of the Northwestern Female College, professor of esthetics in Northwestern University and dean of the women's college there. She was made secretary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in 1874 and became its president in 1879. She founded the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union and was a strong supporter of equal suffrage.

Scientists

JOHN JAMES AUDUBON

1785-1851

The productions of nature soon became my playmates. I felt that an intimacy with them not consisting of friendship, merely, but bordering on phrenzy, must accompany my steps through life.

[Elected in 1900 by 67 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.]

JOHN JAMES AUDUBON, naturalist, was born at Aux Cayes, Haiti [then known as Les Cayes, Santo Domingo], April 26, 1785, and died in New York City, January 27, 1851. Although nominally engaged in commercial ventures, his time was spent in ornithological investigation, and after a struggle with poverty he published his "Birds of America" in London; later he published in Edinburgh his "Ornithological Biographies." Many European societies devoted to science and art made him an honorary member or foreign associate.

ASA GRAY

1810-1888

I confidently expect that in the future even more than in the past, faith in an order, which is the basis of science, will not be dissevered from faith in an Ordainer, which is the basis of religion.

[Elected in 1900 by 51 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.]

ASA GRAY, botanist, was born at Paris, N. Y., November 18, 1810, and died in Cambridge, Mass., January 30, 1888. Although a graduate of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, he devoted all his spare time to the study of botany and became curator of the New York Lyceum of Natural History. He was professor of natural history at Harvard 1842-88. He received academic honors from Edinburgh, Cambridge and Oxford. He was president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was honored by many European countries.

LOUIS AGASSIZ

1807-1873

Scientific investigations should be inspired by a purpose as animating to the general sympathy as was the religious zeal which built the Cathedral of Cologne and the Basilica of St. Peter.

[Elected in 1915 by 65 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.]

LOUIS AGASSIZ, zoölogist, was born at Motier, Switzerland, May 28, 1807, and died at Buzzard's Bay, Mass., December 14, 1873. He early showed a strong leaning toward zoölogy, and after being graduated in medicine at Munich, he began an intensive study of natural history. He was professor of Zoölogy at Harvard. He founded a summer school for the study of zoölogy. He ranks as the most influential of American naturalists, and is regarded as a great teacher and inspirer of scientists.

JOSEPH HENRY

1799-1878

I may say I was the first to bring the electro magnet into the condition necessary to its use in telegraphy and also to point out its application to the telegraph.

[Elected in 1915 by 56 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.]

JOSEPH HENRY, physicist, was born in Albany, N. Y., December 17, 1797, and died in Washington, D. C., May 13, 1878. He studied chemistry, anatomy, and physiology with a view to practicing medicine, which idea he abandoned in about 1827. He taught in a number of academies, and also filled the chair of natural philosophy (physics) at Princeton University for some ten years. He was the first to demonstrate an electro magnet wound with silk-covered wire, and perfected the magnetic telegraph. He also developed the principles of various types of magnets; discovered self-induction (the unit of which is known as the *henry*); and discovered electromagnetic inductions, etc. He was secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; an authority on acoustics, and president of the National Academy of Sciences and of the Philosophical Society of Washington.

MARIA MITCHELL

1818-1889

Every formula which expresses a law of nature is a hymn of praise to God.

[Elected in 1905 by 48 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1907.]

MARIA MITCHELL was born at Nantucket, Mass., August 1, 1818, and died at Lynn, Mass., June 28, 1889. She frequently assisted her father in his astronomical observations and was librarian of the Nantucket Athenæum for 20 years and professor of astronomy at Vassar College 1865-88. She discovered a comet in 1847. In 1848 she was elected to honorary membership in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. At one time she was president of the American Association for the Advancement of Women. She received the degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth and Columbia.

MATTHEW FONTAINE MAURY

1806-1873

Pathfinder of the Seas.

[Elected in 1930 by 66 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1931.]

MATTHEW FONTAINE MAURY was born in Spottsylvania County, near Fredericksburg, Va., January 24, 1806, and died at Lexington, Va., February 1, 1873. He was called the Pathfinder of the Seas because of his researches in hydrography, meteorology and oceanography and was recognized by the great Humboldt as one of the most important scientists in these fields. The fundamental principles which Maury enunciated are the groundwork upon which hydrographic activities are carried on to this day. The security of vessels at sea is still enhanced by aid of the investigations made by him. Maury was largely responsible for the establishment of the U. S. Naval Academy, and the establishment of the Weather Bureau was the final result of his work.

SIMON NEWCOMB

1835-1909

*The world owes two debts to the science of astronomy:
One for its practical uses, and the other for the ideas it
has afforded us of the immensity of creation.*

[Elected in 1935 by 78 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1936.]

SIMON NEWCOMB, astronomer, mathematician and economist, was born at Wallace, Nova Scotia, March 12, 1835, and died in Washington, D. C., July 11, 1909. He began his distinguished career as a teacher of a country school, and there first exhibited his knowledge of the higher branches of mathematics. In his work as computer in the office of the "Nautical Almanac," at Cambridge, Mass., he further pursued his studies of mathematical and other problems. His first paper, "On a Method of Dynamics," appeared April 2, 1858, soon after his association with the Nautical Almanac. As Research Associate of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, which made grants of money in support of his studies on the motion of the moon, Newcomb was able to complete his work and publish his facts less than a month before his death. He was President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1877; he was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in Johns Hopkins University in 1884; in 1895 he was elected one of the eight foreign associates of the Paris Academy of Sciences to succeed von Helmholtz, Benjamin Franklin and Louis Agassiz being the only other Americans so honored, and in 1897 he was elected President of the American Mathematical Society, serving two terms. An alumnus of the Lawrence Scientific School, he was the first of its graduates to be appointed a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University in which capacity he served from 1906 to 1912. Among his many volumes are: "The Stars, A Study of the Universe," "Side Lights on Astronomy," and "A Compendium of Spherical Astronomy."

JOSIAH WILLARD GIBBS

1839-1903

[Elected in 1950 by 64 votes.]

JOSIAH WILLARD GIBBS, physicist, was born in New Haven, Conn., February 11, 1839, and died there, April 28, 1903. Gibbs was a student at Yale College at 15, and was graduated in 1858. After receiving his doctorate in 1863, he taught Latin for two years at Yale and science (natural philosophy, as it was called in those days) for a third year. In 1866 he went to Europe and remained there until 1869. In 1871 he was appointed Professor of Mathematical Physics at Yale College, where he remained until his death. His writings, from the start, were brilliant and informative. From the early days of his professorship at Yale, to 1879, Gibbs continued the study of his theory of thermodynamics—the basis for the major part of modern physical chemistry and chemical engineering. In 1876 he issued the first half of his great memoir "On the Equilibrium of Heterogeneous Substances" which appeared in the Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, and was followed in 1878 by the second half, in the same periodical. Another paper on thermodynamics appeared under the title "Electrochemical Thermodynamics" in "Report of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, 1886." From 1882 to 1889, he devoted himself principally to the theories of optics. He set forth some of these theories in an article entitled "Notes on the Electromagnetic Theory of Light" in the American Journal of Science. In 1902 his "Elementary Principles in Statistical Mechanics" was published in the Yale Bicentennial Series. Gibbs was essentially a student, and a short time before he passed away said that were he to live to be as old as Methuselah, he would continue to study for some time. He received many honorary degrees—some of them from Williams, Princeton, Erlangen and Christiania. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences; Vice-President of the American Association

for the Advancement of Science; a member of the American Philosophical Society, and a foreign honorary member or correspondent of a large number of European learned societies. Little or nothing seems to be known of Gibbs' method of writing. He wrote the "Elementary Principles in Statistical Mechanics" in about a year, from practically no notes, but from memory. The notes found after his death were fragmentary, dealing in the main with subjects for classroom work. He seldom, if ever, spoke to his students of what he planned to write, and because of this, they were often deprived of learning his great principles step by step. His lectures, however, were prepared with great care. They gave the students the same information as his published work, and, in addition, were marked by simple and important illustrations which were never forgotten by the students. Of Gibbs' personal characteristics Dr. Henry A. Bumstead said: He was "unassuming in manner, genial, kindly in his intercourse with his fellow-men, never showing impatience or irritation. . . . In the minds of those who knew him, the greatness of his intellectual achievements will never overshadow the beauty and dignity of his life."

Physicians, Surgeons

WILLIAM THOMAS GREEN MORTON

1819-1868

I leave it to surgeons and physicians to speak the praises of ether in the various operations in which it is now universally used whenever the relief of pain is an object of importance.

[Elected in 1920 by 72 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.]

WILLIAM THOMAS GREEN MORTON was born at Charlton, Mass., August 19, 1819, and died in New York City, July 15, 1868. He was the first to give to the world a demonstration of the use of sulphuric ether as a practical surgical anæsthetic, in a major operation performed in the

Massachusetts General Hospital, in 1846. The French Academy of Sciences gave the Montyon prize to Dr. Morton for the application of ether to surgical operations.

WALTER REED

1851-1902

The prayer that has been mine for twenty or more years, that I might be permitted in some way or some time to do something to alleviate human suffering, has been answered.

[Elected in 1945 by 49 votes. Tablet and bust unveiled in 1948.]

WALTER REED was born in Gloucester County, Virginia, September 13, 1851, and died in Washington, D. C., November 22, 1902. His early education was acquired at a small private school and when he was about 15, his family moved to Charlottesville, where he was graduated from the Medical School in 1868. A few months later, he went to the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, (which later merged with New York University's Medical School), where he received a second M.D. a year later. After a brief period in New York, he went to Arizona as a Surgeon in the U. S. Army. It was in Arizona that he commenced his labors as a scientist, and in 1890, realizing the need of further study and research, he went to Baltimore and studied bacteriology at Johns Hopkins Hospital under the very able guidance of Dr. William H. Welch. Reed's interest in yellow fever began in 1897, and in 1898 he was appointed Chairman of a Committee charged with the investigation of the causes and mode of transmission of typhoid fever, then raging in the Army camps. In 1900, there was a serious outbreak of yellow fever among the American troops in Havana, and again Reed was placed at the head of a Commission of Medical Officers of the U. S. Army to investigate the causes and modes of transmission of this disease. Though the idea of mosquito transmission in yellow fever was known as early as 1854, it was Reed who emphasized the importance of

experiments with human beings. The work of the Commission covered seven months. In 1900, when a Commission was established, there were 1400 cases of yellow fever in Havana, and in 1902, there was not a single case. Reed returned to Washington in 1901 to resume work at the Army Medical School, and later as Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology in the Columbian University Medical School. He contributed several articles to periodicals, and in 1902, Harvard University conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M., and shortly thereafter, the University of Michigan gave him the degree of LL.D.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD GORGAS

1854-1920

"... If there were no way to control yellow fever and malaria, the hot countries would be left to the inertia of the ages. ..."

[Elected in 1950 by 81 votes. Tablet and bust unveiled in 1951.]

WILLIAM CRAWFORD GORGAS, Physician, Sanitary Engineer, and Surgeon General of the United States Army, was born at Toulminville, near Mobile, Alabama, October 3, 1854, and died in London, England, July 4, 1920. In his youth, Gorgas wanted to attend West Point, but circumstances prevented this. Failing to enter the Academy, he decided to study medicine in order that he might join the Medical Corps of the Army. He was graduated from the University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee, in 1875, and received his M.D. from Bellevue Hospital Medical College (New York University) in 1879. He was appointed Surgeon in the Army in 1880, and in 1882 was transferred from Fort Clarke, Texas, where he was stationed, to Fort Brown in the same State. A few days after his arrival, he was called to look after the sister-in-law of the Commanding Officer of the Post, Miss Marie Doughty, who had a severe case of yellow fever. In looking after her, Gorgas himself contracted the disease. Both convalesced together, fell in love, and were married in 1885.

In 1898, he was sent to Havana, Cuba, as Chief Sanitary Officer, and subsequently joined Walter Reed and the Yellow Fever Commission. In the year preceding the actual occupation by the Army, Havana lost 100 out of every 1,000 persons. Soon after it was discovered by the Commission that the *Aedes Aegypti* mosquito was responsible for the transmission of yellow fever, Gorgas learned that these mosquitoes would only lay their eggs in man-made vessels which contained fresh water. This discovery ultimately led to the eradication of yellow fever. When President Theodore Roosevelt appointed his first Panama Canal Commission in May of 1904, he realized that the building of the Canal was as much a health problem as one of engineering and sent Gorgas down that same year to study and prepare methods of sanitary control. Long before Gorgas went to the Isthmus, Ferdinand de Lesseps, who helped build the Suez Canal, was sent by the French Government to Panama to build a Canal. This was in 1881. What de Lesseps failed to consider in his attempt to build the Panama Canal was the sanitation problem. The French lost over 22,000 workers from disease during their nine years in the Isthmus, and at all times, nearly a third of their workers were sick. Gorgas' work in combating mosquitoes in the Canal Zone and ridding the area of yellow fever, made possible the building of the Canal. Gorgas was offered the Presidency of the University of Alabama in 1911, but declined this honor to further serve the Army in his capacity as a physician. In 1913 he was called to the Rand Gold Mines in South Africa to wipe out influenza, and in 1914 was appointed Surgeon-General of the Army. He retired from the Army in 1918 and became Director of Yellow Fever Research and Permanent Director of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation. He died in London, England, and his body was brought back for burial in Arlington National Cemetery at Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Architects

JAMES BUCHANAN EADS

1820-1887

I cannot die; I have not finished my work.

[Elected in 1920 by 51 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.]

JAMES BUCHANAN EADS, engineer, was born at Lawrenceburg, Ind., May 23, 1820, and died at Nassau, Bahamas, March 8, 1887. He early designed some useful boats for raising sunken steamers, and during the Civil War he built many ironclads for the Union forces. He built an arched bridge over the Mississippi River at St. Louis, improved the delta of the South Pass of the Mississippi and planned the deepening of that river from its delta to the mouth of the Ohio. He was the first American to receive the Albert Medal of the Society of Arts [London.]

Inventors

ROBERT FULTON

1765-1815

To direct the genius and resources of our country to useful improvements, to the sciences, the arts, education, the amendment of the public mind and morals, in such pursuits lie real honor and the nation's glory.

[Elected in 1900 by 86 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.]

ROBERT FULTON, inventor of the steamboat, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., November 14, 1765, and died in New York City, February 24, 1815. His first invention was made at the age of 13, when he equipped a fishing boat with paddle wheels. His first steamboat was launched on the River Seine, but was unsuccessful. In 1807 he launched the "Clermont" on the Hudson River. The first steam-propelled warship was built from his plans.

SAMUEL FINLEY BREESE MORSE

1791-1872

I am persuaded that whatever facilitates intercourse between the different portions of the human family will have the effect under the guidance of sound moral principles to promote the best interests of man.

[Elected in 1900 by 82 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.]

SAMUEL FINLEY BREESE MORSE, inventor of the recording electric telegraph, was born at Charlestown, Mass., April 27, 1791, and died in New York City, April 2, 1872. He was graduated at Yale and took up painting, becoming first president of the National Academy of Design. He was a professor at New York University and invented the telegraph in the old building of the University on Washington Square. In 1837 he exhibited a perfected electric telegraph instrument. He was the originator of submarine telegraphy.

ELI WHITNEY

1765-1825

The machine, it is true, operates in the first instance, on mere physical elements, to produce an accumulation and distribution of property. But do not all the arts of civilization follow in its train?

[Elected in 1900 by 69 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.]

ELI WHITNEY was born at Westborough, Mass., December 8, 1765, and died in New Haven, Conn., January 8, 1825. In 1792 he invented the cotton gin, which revolutionized the cotton industry. He failed to enjoy the fruits of his invention because of a robbery. In 1798 he began manufacturing firearms at New Haven, Conn.; these weapons were the standard arms of the period. He was graduated at Yale in 1792.

ELIAS HOWE

1819-1867

Be it known that I have invented a new and useful machine for sewing seams in cloth and other articles requiring to be sewed, and I do hereby declare a full and exact description thereof.

[Elected in 1915 by 61 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.]

ELIAS HOWE, inventor of the sewing machine, was born at Spencer, Mass., July 9, 1819, and died in Brooklyn, N. Y., October 3, 1867. He began life as a machinist. He secured his first patent in 1846 but it was not until 1860 that he reaped any benefit from his invention. He served throughout the Civil War as a private. He founded a sewing machine plant at Bridgeport, Conn.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL

1847-1922

"... All great inventions ... are the product of many minds. No one man could have made the telephone so practical and so useful."

[Elected in 1950 by 70 votes. Tablet and bust unveiled in 1951.]

ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL, inventor of the telephone and outstanding figure of his generation in the education of the deaf, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, March 3, 1847, and died at "Beinn Bhreagh," near Baddeck, Nova Scotia, August 2, 1922. His father, Alexander Melville Bell, was the inventor of Visible Speech, a system of symbols that showed the vocal organs. In his early years, Bell was tutored at home in many subjects, with the exception of music, which he studied with a trained musician. He entered a private Academy in Edinburgh in 1855, and was graduated from the Royal High School at the age of 13. In 1863, at the age of 16, he secured a position as pupil-teacher of elocution and music in Weston House Academy at Elgin, in Morayshire, not far from Edinburgh. Soon thereafter he attended the University of Edinburgh, and in 1865 returned to Weston House, as a full time teacher.

Through a friend, he secured a copy of Helmholtz's book "The Sensations of Tone," which greatly aided him in establishing his theory of sound, and, from it, in a way, in conceiving his ideas for the electrical transmission of speech. In 1866 and 1867 he was an instructor at Somersetshire College at Bath, England, where he made his first experiments with electricity. In 1868, at the age of 21, Bell became his father's assistant in London, and during this period he also matriculated at University College in London. In 1871 he went to Boston to teach Visible Speech at Mrs. Fuller's school—the Boston School for the Deaf (now the Horace Mann School). In 1873 he was appointed professor of Vocal Physiology in the School of Oratory at Boston University. He also had some private pupils at this time, among them, George Sanders, aged 5, of Haverhill, Mass., who was born deaf. Throughout his teaching career, Bell did not interrupt his inventive activities. As a matter of fact, his work with the deaf, through the study of acoustics, was particularly valuable to him in his later experiments. Meantime, his work with the Sanders child, over a period of three years, was so remarkable, that the child's father, Thomas Sanders, offered to meet all the expenses of Bell's experimental work on the telephone, and also assisted him in securing some of the patents for his invention. A little later, Bell also met Gardiner G. Hubbard, a public-spirited man and friend of the deaf, who also gave him considerable financial assistance. In July of 1874, while at his father's home in Brantford, Ontario, to spend a vacation, he formulated in his mind the theory of the telephone. He also learned at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, that some of his discoveries concerning the application of acoustics to telegraphy had already been made by Joseph Henry, the great scientist. In order to determine which of his discoveries were new, he called upon Henry, who was then Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. The scientist told Bell that his telephone idea contained the "germ of a great invention" and advised him to widen his electrical

knowledge. Finally, in 1875, after much work and with the help of Thomas A. Watson, in a shop at 109 Court Street, Boston, he established a number of facts in connection with his "harmonic telegraph" which led to the final invention of the telephone. Experiments to improve the quality of transmission continued, and on March 10, 1876, Bell spoke the first words over his perfected instrument: "Mr. Watson, come here, I want you!" The first telephone patent was granted to Bell on his 29th birthday, March 3, and was issued to him March 7, 1876, actually three days before his first complete message was spoken. Perfection of details followed quickly, so that by October, 1876, he was able to conduct a conversation between Boston and Salem. There were many claims to the invention of the telephone, but after much litigation, the United States Supreme Court upheld all of Bell's claims. In 1876, Bell married Mabel G. Hubbard, the daughter of his benefactor, Gardiner G. Hubbard, who was totally deaf from early childhood. What wonder that Bell's interest in the deaf increased and that his work was intensified! A study of congenital deafness caused him to become absorbed in the subjects of longevity and eugenics. Later, at his summer home on Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, Bell devoted himself to experimenting with the breeding of sheep and many other projects. In 1880 the French Government awarded him the Volta Prize of 50,000 francs, which he used to establish the Volta Laboratory at Washington, D. C., and to continue his researches. During the last twenty-five years of his life, Bell became absorbed in the study of aviation. In 1883, in cooperation with Gardiner G. Hubbard, he established "Science"—the official organ of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. From 1898 to 1903 he was President of the National Geographic Society. Bell became an American citizen in 1882, and while he never lost his love for his native Scotland, the simple epitaph on his tomb reads, at his direction:

"Died a citizen of the U.S.A."

The Military

JOHN PAUL JONES

1747-1792

He hath made the flag of America respected among the flags of other nations.

[Elected in 1925 by 68 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1926.]

JOHN PAUL JONES was born in Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, July 6, 1747, and died in Paris, July 18, 1792. His father's name was John Paul. In 1773 he came to America and in 1775 under the name of Jones was appointed first lieutenant of the American frigate "Alfred." He had a romantic and brilliant career of distinguished service. In 1778 with the "Ranger" he captured the "Drake," a British sloop of war. September 23, 1779, as Commodore, in the "Bonhomme Richard," he captured the "Serapis" in one of the greatest naval engagements in history. After the war he served in the French navy and later in that of Russia, and in the latter became rear-admiral. In 1905 his body was brought from Paris to Annapolis for burial.

DAVID GLASGOW FARRAGUT

1801-1870

As to being prepared for defeat, I certainly am not. Any man who is prepared for defeat would be half defeated before he commenced. I hope for success, shall do all in my power to secure it, and trust to God for the rest.

[Elected in 1900 by 79 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.]

DAVID GLASGOW FARRAGUT was born near Knoxville, Tenn., July 5, 1801, and died at Portsmouth, N. H., August 14, 1870. He served in the War of 1812, and in the Civil War commanded the fleets that forced the surrender of New Orleans and defeated the Confederate forces in Mobile Bay. He opened the Mississippi River to the Union boats. He received the rank of Admiral in 1866.

ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT

1822-1885

I determined, first, to use the greatest number of troops practicable; second, to hammer continuously against the enemy until by mere attrition, if in no other way, there should be nothing left to him but submission.

[Elected in 1900 by 93 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.]

ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT was born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822, and died at Mount MacGregor, N. Y., July 23, 1885. His tomb is on Riverside Drive, New York City. He was graduated at West Point and served with distinction in the Mexican War. He rose from a colonelcy to be lieutenant-general of the Union forces which defeated Lee. He served two terms as President of the United States. Although not a literary man, in his "Memoirs" he left a valuable historic record. During his last illness he was made General of the Army [Retired.]

ROBERT EDWARD LEE

1807-1870

There is a true glory and a true honor: the glory of duty done—the honor of the integrity of principle.

[Elected in 1900 by 68 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.]

ROBERT EDWARD LEE was born at Stratford, Va., January 19, 1807, and died at Lexington, Va., October 12, 1870. He was graduated at West Point, won a colonelcy in the Mexican War, was superintendent of the West Point Military Academy, guarded the Texas frontier and captured John Brown. He resigned his commission to take command of the Virginia forces when that State seceded, and later became commander-in-chief of the Confederate Army. After the Civil War he became president of Washington College, Virginia, now called Washington and Lee University.

WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN

1820-1891

War is cruelty and you cannot refine it. I want peace and believe it can only be reached through union and war, and I will ever conduct war with a view to perfect and early success.

[Elected in 1905 by 58 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1907.]

WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN was born at Lancaster, Ohio, February 8, 1820, and died in New York City, February 14, 1891. He was graduated at West Point, served in California during the Mexican War, and was superintendent of the Louisiana Military Academy but resigned when Louisiana seceded. He was commissioned Colonel in 1861 and Major-General in 1862. He fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg and Chattanooga, and as Commander of the Army of the Tennessee invaded Georgia and marched from Atlanta to the Sea. He was made Lieutenant-General 1866, and General, 1869.

Lawyers, Judges

JAMES KENT

1763-1847

We ought not to separate the science of public law from that of ethics. States or bodies politic are to be considered as moral persons having a public will capable and free to do right and wrong.

[Elected in 1900 by 65 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.]

JAMES KENT was born in Putnam County, N. Y., July 31, 1763, and died in New York City, December 12, 1847. He lectured on law at Columbia College. He was appointed master in chancery and in 1798 was placed on the bench of the New York Supreme Court, of which in 1804 he became Chief Justice. He was Chancellor of the State of New York in 1814. He was author of "Commentaries on American Law."

JOHN MARSHALL

1755-1835

The Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof are supreme; they control the constitutions and laws of the respective States and cannot be controlled by them.

[Elected in 1900 by 91 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.]

JOHN MARSHALL was born in Fauquier County, Va., September 24, 1755, and died in Philadelphia, July 6, 1835. He served as an officer in the Revolution. Taking up the study of law he soon became head of the Virginia bar. He was United States envoy to France and a member of Congress. He declined the attorney-generalship tendered him by Washington, but served as Secretary of State during part of John Adams's administration. He became Chief Justice of the United States, serving from 1801 until his death.

JOSEPH STORY

1779-1845

The founders of the Constitution, with profound wisdom, laid the corner-stone of our national republic in the permanent independence of the judicial establishment.

[Elected in 1900 by 64 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.]

JOSEPH STORY was born at Marblehead, Mass., September 18, 1779, and died in Cambridge, Mass., September 10, 1845. After being graduated at Harvard he began the study of law. He served in the Massachusetts Legislature and in the House of Representatives. He was associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, 1811-45. He was a prolific writer of works that rank with the highest authorities on law; they have been translated into many languages.

RUFUS CHOATE

1799-1859

The profession of the Bar has seemed to possess a two-fold nature. It has resisted despotism and yet taught obedience. It has recognized the rights of man, and yet has reckoned it always among the most sacred of those rights to be shielded and led by the divine nature and immortal reason of law.

[Elected in 1915 by 52 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.]

RUFUS CHOATE was born at Ipswich, Mass., October 1, 1799, and died at Halifax, N. S., July 13, 1859. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College. He served a term in the House of Representatives and succeeded Daniel Webster in the United States Senate. He was a distinguished orator, his chief speeches being on the Oregon boundary, the tariff, the Fiscal Bank bill, the Smithsonian Institution and the annexation of Texas.

Statesmen

JOHN ADAMS

1735-1826

As a government so popular can be supported only by universal knowledge and virtue, it is the duty of all ranks to promote the means of education as well as true religion, purity of manners, and integrity of life.

[Elected in 1900 by 62 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.]

JOHN ADAMS was born at Braintree, Mass., October 30, 1735, and died at Quincy, Mass., July 4, 1826. He opposed the Stamp Act, was a member of the First and Second Continental Congresses and was one of the committee that drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was one of the negotiators of the treaty of peace with Great Britain and was the first American Minister to the Court of St. James and the first Vice-President of the United States, serving two terms. He was the second President of the United States [1797-1801].

HENRY CLAY

1777-1852

That patriotism which, catching its inspiration from the immortal God, animates and prompts to deeds of self-sacrifice, of valor, of devotion, and of death itself, —that is public virtue, that is the sublimest of all public virtues.

[Elected in 1900 by 74 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.]

HENRY CLAY was born in Hanover County, Va., April 12, 1777, and died in Washington, D. C., June 29, 1852. He served several terms in the House of Representatives and in the United States Senate, where he distinguished himself by his extraordinary ability and rare eloquence. He was conspicuous in his effort to settle the slavery question through compromise measures. He was Secretary of State under John Quincy Adams and was three times defeated for the Presidency.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

1706-1790

This Constitution can end in despotism, as other forms have done before it, only when the people shall become so corrupted as to need despotic government, being incapable of any other.

[Elected in 1900 by 94 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.]

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN was born in Boston, January 17, 1706, and died in Philadelphia, April 17, 1790. He had a wide influence as editor, author, diplomat, scientist, public teacher and philosopher. He made important discoveries in electricity. He was a member of the committee which drew up the Declaration of Independence and of the convention that framed the Constitution. As Ambassador to France he was one of the commissioners who negotiated the treaty recognizing the independence of the United States. He was also one of the commissioners who concluded the peace with Great Britain.

THOMAS JEFFERSON

1743-1826

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

[Elected in 1900 by 91 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.]

THOMAS JEFFERSON was born at Shadwell, Va., April 13, 1743, and died at Monticello, Va., July 4, 1826. He sat in the Virginia House of Burgesses from 1768 to the outbreak of the Revolution. He drafted the Declaration of Independence, served as a member of the Continental Congress, United States Minister to France, Secretary of State under Washington, Vice-President of the United States and as the third President of the United States [1801-1809.] During his administration the Louisiana purchase was made.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

1809-1865

With malice towards none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in.

[Elected in 1900 by 96 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN was born in Hardin County, Ky., February 12, 1809, and died in Washington, D. C., April 15, 1865, the victim of an assassin's bullet. He served four terms in the Illinois Legislature and in 1847 entered the House of Representatives. His national career began in 1858, when he held a series of debates with Senator Douglas. He was elected President of the United States as a Republican in 1860, thus becoming the great Civil War President, to whose patience, wisdom and ability we owe the successful termination of the war. In 1863 he issued his Emancipation Proclamation. He was re-elected to the Presidency in 1864.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

1732-1799

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. Reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principles.

[Elected in 1900 by 97 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.]

GEORGE WASHINGTON, "The Father of his Country," was born in Westmoreland County, Va., February 22, 1732, and died at Mount Vernon, Va., December 14, 1799. He was a colonel in the French and Indian War, a member of the first and second Continental Congresses, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Revolution, presiding officer of the first Constitutional Convention and first President of the United States, 1789-97.

DANIEL WEBSTER

1782-1852

I profess, in my career hitherto, to have kept steadily in view the prosperity and honor of the whole country and the preservation of our Federal Union.

[Elected in 1900 by 96 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.]

DANIEL WEBSTER was born at Salisbury, N. H., January 18, 1782, and died at Marshfield, Mass., October 24, 1852. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1801. He practiced law in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, served several terms in the House of Representatives and in the United States Senate, and was Secretary of State during the administrations of Harrison, Tyler and Fillmore. He had a national reputation as an advocate and, on the floor of the Senate and elsewhere, was considered the greatest political orator of his time. He was a distinguished exponent and defender of the Constitution.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

1767-1848

I live in the faith and hope of the progressive advancement of Christian liberty and expect to abide by the same in death.

[Elected in 1905 by 60 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1907.]

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was born at Braintree, Mass., July 11, 1767, and died in Washington, D. C., February 23, 1848. He was graduated at Harvard and pursued his education abroad. He served in the Massachusetts Senate and in the United States Senate, was successively Minister to The Hague, to Prussia, to Russia and to England, was Secretary of State under Monroe and sixth President of the United States, 1825-29.

JAMES MADISON

1751-1836

Governments do better without kings and nobles than with them; religion flourishes in greater purity without than with the aid of government.

[Elected in 1905 by 56 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1907.]

JAMES MADISON was born at Port Conway, Va., March 16, 1751, and died at Montpelier, Va., June 28, 1836. After being graduated at Princeton, he studied theology, philosophy and the law. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention and one of the chief framers of the Constitution, a member of the Virginia Committee of Public Safety, a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of Virginia, a member of the Continental Congress, Secretary of State under Jefferson and twice President of the United States [1809-17.] He wrote on many topics of public interest and was the author of the "Virginia Resolutions."

ANDREW JACKSON

1767-1845

Our Federal Union! It must and shall be preserved.

[Elected in 1910 by 53 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.]

ANDREW JACKSON was born in Waxhaw settlement, South Carolina, March 15, 1767, and died at "The Hermitage," Nashville, Tenn., June 8, 1845. He served in the House of Representatives and in the United States Senate, and was a supreme court judge in Tennessee. He was commissioned major-general of the Tennessee troops and fought the Indians. He commanded the United States forces at the Battle of New Orleans. He subjugated Florida and became its military governor. He served two terms as President of the United States, 1829-37. He was the successful opponent of nullification.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON

1757-1804

The establishment of a constitution in time of profound peace by the voluntary consent of a whole people is a prodigy to the completion of which I look forward with trembling anxiety.

[Elected in 1915 by 70 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.]

ALEXANDER HAMILTON was born at Charles Town, Nevis, W. I., January 11, 1757, and died in New York City, July 12, 1804. He earned his own living when 12 years old, came to this country in 1772, and at once espoused the cause of the colonies, publishing pamphlets justifying their action. He served in the Revolution as personal aide to Washington. He originated the national system of taxation, served in the Continental Congress, in the Constitutional Convention and the New York Legislature. His contribution to the constructive policies of the Government was unexcelled by that of any other person. He was the first Secretary of the Treasury, and chief author of "The Federalist."

PATRICK HENRY

1736-1799

Give me liberty or give me death.

[Elected in 1920 by 57 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.]

PATRICK HENRY was born in Hanover County, Va., May 29, 1736, and died in Charlotte County, Va., June 6, 1799. After a series of failures in other lines of work he was admitted to the bar and elected to the House of Burgesses, where he made many notable speeches. He represented Virginia in the first Continental Congress, and commanded the Virginia troops in 1775-76. He served four terms as Governor of Virginia. He offered a series of resolutions declaring the Stamp Act unconstitutional and was a staunch and eloquent supporter of the Revolution.

JAMES MONROE

1758-1831

*The cause of liberty * * * animated my youthful days; it has engaged the zealous attention of my maturer years; it will command my best efforts in its support so long as I shall be permitted to live.*

[Elected in 1930 by 66 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1931.]

JAMES MONROE, fifth President of the United States, was born in Westmoreland County, Va., April 28, 1758, and died in New York City, July 4, 1831. He fought in the Revolutionary War and was wounded at Trenton. He served in the Virginia House of Delegates and also in both houses of Congress, and later was sent by Washington as Minister to France. On his return home in 1799, he was elected Governor of Virginia for two terms. In 1816 he was elected President of the United States, and in 1820 was re-elected for another term. He was the author of the celebrated Monroe Doctrine, and with Livingston, he negotiated the Treaty with Napoleon (by which the United States acquired the vast territory west of the Mississippi River then owned by France) now known as the Louisiana Purchase.

WILLIAM PENN

1644-1718

Governments, like clocks, go from the motion men give them; and as governments are made and moved by men, so by them they are ruined too. . . . Governments rather depend upon men, than men upon governments . . . if men be bad, let the government be never so good, they will endeavor to warp and spoil it to their turn.

[Elected in 1935 by 83 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1936.]

WILLIAM PENN, statesman, founder of the State of Pennsylvania, and apostle of religious freedom, was born in London, England, October 24, 1644, and died there July 30, 1718. Penn was a member of the "Society of Friends," generally known as Quakers. He was the chief author of the Concessions and Agreements of 1676 and 1677, setting forth among many important principles, the right of petition and of trial by jury, and the principle of democracy by the provision for annual elections to be freely held. These ideas, as well as the many others set forth in the Concessions and Agreements, were closely adhered to in the administration of the three great provinces which were founded and developed under his influence, viz., Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. The charter for Pennsylvania, granted April 25, 1682, and supplemented by the charters of 1683 and 1701, had a wide influence on the greater American Commonwealth.

GROVER CLEVELAND

1837-1908

Let us look for guidance to the principles of true Democracy, which are enduring because they are right, and invincible because they are just.

[Elected in 1935 by 77 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1937.]

GROVER CLEVELAND was born at Caldwell, N. J., March 18, 1837, and died at Princeton, N. J., June 24, 1908. In 1841 Mr. Cleveland's father, Rev. Richard Cleveland, accepted the pastorate of a church at Fayetteville, N. Y. It was at the Academy at Fayetteville that Grover Cleveland

acquired his early education. In later years, the limited finances of the Cleveland family made it impossible for Grover Cleveland to attend any prescribed courses, but, with the aid of his uncle, Lewis Allen, he procured a clerkship in a law firm in Buffalo, with permission to study law, provided that such studies did not interfere with his clerical duties. He was admitted to the bar in 1859, and his first public office was that of Assistant District Attorney of Erie Co., Buffalo, in 1863. In 1881 he was elected Mayor of Buffalo, and in 1883, Governor of New York. At the age of 48, in 1885, he became President of the United States, the first Democratic President after the Civil War. His attitude on the tariff cost him his reelection in 1888, but he was again chosen President in 1892. During his incumbency, he promoted non-partisan Civil Service; made vigorous attacks on the tariff system by introducing a measure known as the Mills Bill; and he opposed currency inflation and brought about the repeal of the silver legislation. From Washington he went to Princeton, N. J., where he retired. "Presidential Problems," published in 1904, is considered his best volume.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

1858-1919

[Elected in 1900 by 70 votes.]

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, 26th President of the United States, was born October 27, 1858, in New York City, and died January 6, 1919, at Saginaw Hill, Oyster Bay, Long Island. Roosevelt was handicapped in childhood by asthma and bad eyesight, but despite this was graduated from Harvard in 1880 with a Phi Beta Kappa key. In 1882 he was elected to the New York State Assembly for three sessions, until 1884. While there, he supported laws for the relief of working men and for better government. In 1886, he ran against Abram S. Hewitt and Henry George for Mayor of New York, finishing third in this election. In 1888, he supported the winning presidential candi-

date, Benjamin Harrison, who appointed him Civil Service Commissioner, in which capacity he served until about 1894, when he returned to New York. He was President of the Board of Police Commissioners for two years, and in 1896 was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy by President McKinley. He was elected Governor of New York, by a small majority, in 1899, when he ran against Augustus Van Wyck. In 1900 he was elected Vice President of the United States, and, when he was 43 years old, in 1901, became the 26th President of the United States after the assassination of President McKinley. He was elected to the office in 1904. When Roosevelt first became President, a new generation of political leaders, including Robert M. LaFollette, were leading crusades for fair play and government control. In assuming the presidency, Roosevelt found himself in the midst of readjustments caused by the war with Spain. He soon rose to his responsibilities and Washington, under his leadership, became a world capital. France and England realized this, and sent him Ambassadors who could not only cope with the problems, but who were agreeable socially to the President. France sent Jusserand, and James Bryce, who knew nearly as much about American affairs as did Roosevelt, came from England. In June of 1902, Congress, by the Spooner Act, approved building the Panama Canal, provided an agreement could be reached without too much delay with Colombia; otherwise the Canal was to be built in Nicaragua. The Colombians interposed some objections and, principally, sought more money. Roosevelt was furious with the "inefficient bandits," as he called the Colombians, but did not wish to turn to Nicaragua. He hoped instead that there would be secession in Panama. At about this time, representatives of the New Panama Canal Company were agitating for the Panama route, and, in November, 1903, Panama seceded and was recognized promptly by the United States. Within a month the treaty, which Colombia had turned down, was concluded with Panama. Some time later, when Roosevelt was asked to explain his

negotiations, he said, "I took the Canal Zone and let Congress debate, and while the debate goes on the Canal does also." On April 20, 1921, during Harding's administration, the Senate ratified a treaty with Colombia accompanied by a grant of \$25,000,000 to that country. Panama was only one of Roosevelt's many problems. China was having internal disorder. Hay, Roosevelt's Secretary of State, was trying to negotiate the doctrine of the "open door." At about that time also, the Latin American Republics were complaining over economic exploitation which Roosevelt tried to alleviate. Roosevelt was a firm believer in preparedness. His foreign policy may best be explained by his phrase "speak softly and carry a big stick. . . ." During his administration the industrial revolution was re-shaping American thought. During this period, also, Roosevelt veered somewhat to the left. His cabinet members, all of them conservatives, often had misgivings about his "square deal" policies. Though President by accident, Roosevelt made himself felt as the leader of the Republican party in 1901. Many domestic problems harassed him during both terms, the tariff being a conspicuous one. From the liberal Western Republicans came the idea that the tariff dealt too leniently with the trusts and should be revised. The Republican party up to this time had no definite policy regarding trusts or monopolies, and in July, 1902, Roosevelt in an address which he made in Pittsburgh said that trusts should be controlled in the public interest. This won him the appellation of a "trust buster." More than a great number of the Presidents, Roosevelt knew the West and the necessity for a reclamation service. He appointed a Public Lands Commission in 1903 made up of civilian experts who knew the western country and placed at their disposal a clerical staff from the Government. In May of 1908 he called a Conference of Governors of most of the States, and elder statesmen, to discuss the natural resources, and in June of that year he created a Conservation Commission with Gifford Pinchot as its head. In 1908 he sponsored William Howard

Taft for the presidency, hoping that members of his cabinet would thus remain in office and some of his policies continued. Taft, however, chose a new cabinet, a great disappointment to Roosevelt. Roosevelt traveled and wrote much while he was in the White House and after leaving Washington in 1909, he became contributing editor of a magazine called the "Outlook," with offices in New York City. In 1912, he organized the Progressive Party, and ran for President against Taft and Woodrow Wilson. He led Taft, but lost to Wilson. He went on many exploring and hunting expeditions to the tropics in one of which, in 1914, he nearly lost his life. He really never fully recovered from some tropical infections of that trip. In 1916 he returned to a world at war and was greatly disappointed over not being given a command when the United States entered the conflict. He was the author of many volumes, including the following:

Hunting Trips of a Ranchman (1885), Essays on Practical Politics (1888), The Winning of the West (1894-1896), American Ideals and Other Essays, Social and Political (1897), The Strenuous Life; Essays and Addresses, (1900), African and European Addresses, (1910), The Foes of Our Own Household, (1917), and The Great Adventure; Present-Day Studies in American Nationalism, (1918).

WOODROW WILSON

1856-1924

[Elected in 1950 by 77 votes.]

WOODROW WILSON, educator and 28th President of the United States, was born at Staunton, Virginia, December 28, 1856, and died in Washington, D. C., February 3, 1924. Wilson's early education was acquired from his father, a Presbyterian Minister. He entered Davidson College in 1873, studied there for one year and in 1875 entered the College of New Jersey (now Princeton) from which he was graduated in 1879. By that time he had

decided upon a public career, and to prepare himself better for it, studied law at the University of Virginia, also devoting much attention to British and American political history. In 1883, after a short period of practicing law, he entered the graduate school of Johns Hopkins University. His doctorate at Johns Hopkins was obtained in 1886. His thesis "Congressional Government" dealt with the separation of the legislative and executive branches of the government. He taught history at Bryn Mawr in 1885; history and political economy at Wesleyan University in 1888, and in 1890, when he was 34, he became Professor of jurisprudence and political economy at Princeton University. From the outset of his University career, he emphasized the art of public speaking, in which he excelled as the years went by. He once said "A man who wishes to make himself by utterance a force in the world, must—with as little love as possible—apply critical tests to himself." After visits to Oxford and Cambridge, Wilson recognized the value of small classes—the close contact of teacher and pupil. Soon after he assumed the Presidency of Princeton in 1902, he established there the preceptorial system, which made it possible for a student to have more individual instruction, and encouraged the exchange of ideas. This system has since been accepted in leading colleges and universities. Wilson's whole idea of education, as set forth by his eldest daughter in a letter to Colonel Edward M. House, was "to develop the mind by using it, rather than stuffing it," and "that the only value of books was their stimulating power—otherwise they were worse than useless." Besides introducing the preceptorial system at Princeton, he tried to bring about other democratic reforms in the University, but, as in the case of many presidents of colleges and universities, was hindered by prominent alumni, especially in the East, and members of his Board of Trustees. His advocacy of these democratic principles, however, brought him before the country as a friend of the underprivileged. While many of his ideas were not accepted at Princeton, twenty years later

Harvard and Yale adopted a number of them. On the strength of his liberal reforms at Princeton, he was offered the New Jersey gubernatorial nomination in 1910, and was elected in November of that year. While Governor, in 1911, Wilson met Colonel House, the friend and adviser of many Governors, especially of the State of Texas, and the two became friends immediately. The Presidential election of 1912 saw in Colonel House an active advocate of Wilson's nomination, and when Wilson stated publicly at the Baltimore Democratic Convention that he would not accept the nomination if he had to depend upon the Tammany vote, his nomination became a foregone conclusion. By this stand Wilson won to his side William Jennings Bryan, who released the Nebraska delegates from their pledges and also cast his own vote for Wilson. Wilson was nominated on the 46th ballot and was elected November 5, 1912, with 435 electoral votes as against 88 for Roosevelt and 8 for Taft. Soon after he became President, the public learned that he was a liberal leader. In April of 1913, he appeared before both houses of Congress to deliver his first message, reviving the custom which Jefferson had abandoned. This not only brought him in close touch with the Congress, but gave the members an opportunity to hear his masterful oratory. Among the first reforms he put into effect were the Underwood Tariff; the Federal Reserve Act; the creation of the Federal Trade Commission and the Clayton Anti-Trust Act. All of these measures were passed in 1914. Wilson really wanted to devote himself to domestic affairs, but foreign events made this impossible. His foreign policy, especially in connection with Haiti, Central America and Mexico, was one of moderation. Events leading up to World War I were commencing to make themselves felt, but Wilson's private papers show that he wished to maintain a policy of complete neutrality in that war. However, after the sinking of the Lusitania when 1,000 persons were drowned, 128 of them Americans, popular feeling was aroused to a point of severing diplomatic relations with

Germany. Meantime, Wilson was again a candidate for President in 1916, and in January of that year, in a speech which he delivered he said: "I know that you are depending upon me to keep this Nation out of war. So far I have done so and I pledge you my word that, God helping me, I will, if it is possible. . . . You have bidden me see to it that nothing stains or impairs the honor of the United States, and that is a matter not within my control; that depends upon what others do, not upon what the Government of the United States does. Therefore there may at any moment come the time when I cannot preserve both the honor and the peace of the United States. Do not exact of me an impossible and contradictory thing. . . ." He was reelected in 1916, by a small margin, 277 to 254 electoral votes. For 12 hours it was believed that Charles E. Hughes, his Republican opponent, had been elected, and even Wilson was under that impression. After a great deal of patience and many notes, on March 27, 1917, after the sinking of four American ships, he decided on war with Germany, and on April 2, 1917, he asked Congress to declare a state of war with that country. The declaration of war was actually announced April 6. The complete authority which Wilson gave to his Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, and to General Pershing in France, enabled him, despite a great deal of criticism, to carry on effectively. In January of 1918, Wilson delivered before the Congress his speech outlining his "fourteen points," which were later used in negotiating the peace between Germany and the Allies. The Armistice was signed November 11, 1918, when Wilson was at the height of his career. He went to Europe in 1919, and became ill in Paris in April of that year. In September of that same year, he was compelled on account of illness to interrupt a tour in the United States upon which he had embarked in the hope of winning support for the League of Nations and the Versailles Treaty. Had Wilson not been so critically ill, it is likely that the misunderstandings regarding the League of Nations which arose later in the Senate, and

especially between him and Senator Lodge, would have had different consideration. On October 2, 1919, Dr. Grayson, the President's physician, announced that the President had suffered a stroke. After he left the White House in 1920, Wilson was practically retired. He tried to practice law with Bainbridge Colby, but his illness made even this impossible. Wilson was essentially a quiet, peace-loving individual, and happiest as a College Professor when he was aiding young people to crystallize their thinking. His impact upon student bodies, by virtue of his own clear thinking and his wonderful gift of oratory, was enviable to many. He was a prolific writer and some of his more important literary works are:

Congressional Government, A Study in American Politics (1885), The State: Elements of Historical and Practical Politics (1889), Division and Reunion, 1829-1889 (1893), Constitutional Government in the U. S. (1908), Selected Literary and Political Papers and Addresses of Woodrow Wilson (3 vols., 1925-27), and Woodrow Wilson's Case for the League of Nations (1923).

Important also to a knowledge of Wilson's life is Ray Stannard Baker's Woodrow Wilson: Life and Letters (5 vols., 1927-35), and Wilson's letters to Colonel Edward M. House.

Artists

(Musicians, Painters, Sculptors, Actors, Etc.)

GILBERT CHARLES STUART

1755-1828

The portrait of George Washington was undertaken by me. It has been indeed the object of the most valuable years of my life to obtain the portrait.

[Elected in 1900 by 52 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.]

GILBERT CHARLES STUART was born at Narragansett, R. I., December 3, 1755, and died in Boston, Mass., July 9, 1828. He began the painting of portraits before he

was 15 years old, but it was not until 1788 that he received recognition. Among his subjects, besides George Washington, were Robert Morris, John Trumbull, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, John Quincy Adams, Madame Jerome Bonaparte, John Adams and Joseph Story. His portraits are notably faithful.

CHARLOTTE SAUNDERS CUSHMAN

1816-1876

To be thoroughly in earnest, intensely in earnest in all my thoughts and in all my actions, whether in my profession or out of it, became my one single idea.

[Elected in 1915 by 53 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.]

CHARLOTTE SAUNDERS CUSHMAN was born in Boston, Mass., July 23, 1816, and died there, February 18, 1876. She made her first appearance in opera in 1834, and appeared as Lady Macbeth in 1835. She toured the United States with Macready, playing Shakespearean rôles. Her repertoire included Romeo, Wolsey, Hamlet, Meg Merrilies and Nancy Sykes. She is in the front rank of American tragediennes.

AUGUSTUS SAINT-GAUDENS

1848-1907

Too much time cannot be spent in a task that is to endure for centuries.

[Elected in 1920 by 67 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.]

AUGUSTUS SAINT-GAUDENS was born in Dublin, Ireland, March 1, 1848, and died at Cornish, N. H., August 3, 1907. When 13 years old he was apprenticed to learn cameo cutting. In 1871 he produced his first figure, called "Hiawatha." Among his better known works are the President Lincoln statue in Chicago, the Shaw monument in Boston, the Adams figure in Rock Creek Cemetery, Washington, and the Sherman and Farragut statues in New York City. He was one of the first seven members of the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

EDWIN BOOTH

1833-1893

Hamlet was the epitome of mankind, not an individual, a sort of magic mirror in which all men and women see the reflex of themselves.

[Elected in 1925 by 85 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1926.]

EDWIN BOOTH, actor, was born at Belair, Maryland, November 13, 1833. He was a son of Junius Brutus Booth, also an actor of distinction. He made his début in Boston in 1849 and in New York in 1850 and soon achieved prominence. In certain characters, especially Hamlet, Richard III, Iago, Shylock, and Cardinal Richelieu, he made memorable success. In voice, carriage, intellectuality and dramatic resource he was always notable and his fame grew steadily. In 1861, 1880 and 1882 he visited Europe and was acclaimed both in England and Germany. He is usually considered the foremost American tragedian. He died in New York, June 7, 1893. He was respected and honored for his high and generous character and for his great professional abilities.

JAMES ABBOTT McNEILL WHISTLER

1834-1903

Nature contains the elements in color and form, of all pictures, as the keyboard contains the notes of all music. But the artist is born to pick, and choose, and group with science, these elements, that the result may be beautiful.

[Elected in 1930 by 74 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1931.]

JAMES ABBOTT McNEILL WHISTLER was born at Lowell, Mass., July 10, 1834, and died in London, England, July 17, 1903. He was first heard of in Europe in 1857 when he was an art student in Paris. In 1859 he went to London, residing there most of the time he was abroad. He is best known by his portraits, his etchings of Venetian scenes, and his nocturnes, which convey an aspect of night in a method wholly his own. His portrait of his mother is considered among his finest work. He was a vigorous controversial writer on topics of art.



1826-1864

[Elected in 1940 by 86 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1941.]

STEPHEN COLLINS FOSTER was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., July 4, 1826, and died in New York City, January 13, 1864. After attending Allegheny and Athens Academies, Foster entered Jefferson College in 1841. His love for music, however, impelled him to leave Jefferson after a week's trial, and his formal education was continued with tutors in Pittsburgh. With the exception of a trip to New Orleans in 1852 and a short stay in New York in 1853, Foster lived in Pittsburgh until 1860, where most of his best music was written. His earliest composition "The Tioga Waltz" for flutes, was written in 1840 when Foster was 14 years old, and was performed at the Athens Academy Commencement. Best known among his compositions (more than 200 in number) depicting American home life, life on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, slavery, plantation life and political scenes, are: "Old Folks at Home," "Massa's in de Cold Ground," "My Old Kentucky Home," "Old Dog Tray," "Old Black Joe," "Jeanie with the Light Brown Hair," "Oh! Susanna," and "Beautiful Dreamer." Foster's best songs constitute a valuable contribution to the folk lore of American music.

Missionaries, Explorers

DANIEL BOONE

1734-1820

May the same Almighty Goodness which has turned a cruel war into peace banish the accursed monster War from all lands.

[Elected in 1915 by 52 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.]

DANIEL BOONE, explorer, was born in Berks County, Pa., November 2, 1734, and died in Missouri, September 26, 1820. He explored the headwaters of the Tennessee River and the Kentucky River valley and made it possible for pioneers to settle the land by his work among the Indians. He fought in the Revolution with the rank of colonel. In his later years he explored what is now the State of Missouri. Five generations of his descendants were about him at his death.

The reader will note that recent entrants have received longer biographical treatment. As soon as funds are available all of the biographies will be similarly treated.

Directors of the Hall of Fame

ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON

September, 1919 — October, 1937

JOHN H. FINLEY

December, 1937 — March, 1939

WILLIAM LYON PHELPS

January, 1941 — August, 1943

JAMES ROWLAND ANGELL

January, 1944 — March, 1949

RALPH W. SOCKMAN

June, 1949 —

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How to reach the University

THE Hall of Fame which is situated on the Campus at University Heights, East of the Harlem River, may be reached as follows:

1. LEXINGTON AVENUE *Subway (Interborough)* Jerome-Woodlawn Express to Burnside Avenue; walk West on Burnside to University Avenue; thence North on University Avenue to campus. (Allow 50 minutes from Grand Central Station.)
2. BROADWAY SEVENTH AVENUE *Subway (Interborough)* Van Cortlandt Park or Dyckman Street Express to 181st Street; take Eastbound University Avenue street car to campus. (Allow 50 minutes from Times Square Station.)
3. INDEPENDENT SUBWAY (*Eighth Avenue*) Washington Heights Express to 181st Street; walk East one block to Broadway and take University Avenue street car to campus. (Allow one hour from Pennsylvania Station.)
4. WEST SIDE HIGHWAY MOTOR ROUTE. Drive North to George Washington Bridge; then East to 181st Street Bridge; East across bridge to University Avenue; thence North to campus.
5. EAST SIDE DRIVE MOTOR ROUTE. Drive North to 125th Street; West to 7th Avenue; North to bridge; cross bridge and North on Jerome Avenue to 181st Street; then turn West to campus.
6. TRIBOROUGH BRIDGE MOTOR ROUTE. Drive to Grand Concourse; North to 181st Street; West to campus.

N.B. *Guests in automobiles should allow forty minutes from 42nd Street*



SECTOR OF THE COLONNADE

